MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN. THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

MEETING OF THE MASS. STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, AT WALTHAM.

The Programme of the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture to be held at Romford Hall, in Waltham, has just been received from the Secretary. It is generally pronounced excellent in variety and we do not see why the meeting should not be one of the most successful, interesting and instructive ever held in the State. It has been customary for the committee having the matter in charge to arrange the programme with some reference to the particular wants of the section where the meeting is held. The dairy has had a prominent place at most of the meetings of the Board, and it has been discussed many times in all its aspects, especially when the meetings have been held in localities where that industry is prominent. At the Waltham meeting the subject of market gardening, vegetable culture and farm botany seem to constitute the leading feature of the entertainment, in accordance with the wishes of the Waltham Farmer's Club and the residents in the vicinity of the meeting.

The opening address will be made by Capt. John B. Moore, with a general survey of the agriculture of Middlesex County. No doubt many facts of great interest will be presented. Mr. W. D. Philbrick, a practical market gardener of Newton Centre, will open the subject of market gardening, and the culture of roots and vegetables for sale, a subject in which the intelligent cultivators of that neighborhood are deeply interested. *The lecture will be* followed by a lively discussion, no doubt which will give ample opportunity to state the experience of the best market gardeners around Arlington, Belmont and Wartertown. Market gardening may be regarded as the specialty of that portion of Middlesex county where the meeting is to be held.

In the evening, President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, will tell what he knows of the agriculture of Japan. Colonel Clark is always interesting and his recent observation in that country will of course be interesting to everybody.

The "Breeding, Training an l Management of Horses" will be the subject of a lecture on Wednesday morning, by John E. Russell, Esq., of Leicester, and every horseman will of course be there to hear. Mr. Russell is first rate authority on horses and knows how to present them in a popular form. The "Grass and Hay Crop" will be treated in the afternoon, by Secretary Flint, and there is certainly no topic so important to a Massachusetts farmer as that. It lies at the foundation of New England agriculture.

Prof. Goodale will lecture in the evening of the same day upon "Farm Botany," or especially upon "Hybridization of Plants," with numerous diagrams. Those who have the good fortune to hear him may expect a rich treat.

"Manures and Fertilizers" are always in order, and the opening on this subject on Thursday morning will be a paper by Gen. N. Norris Halstead, of Newark, N. J., with a spicy discussion of the whole subject to follow, when the experiences of many farmers with the Stockbridge and other fertilizers may be expected.

Prof. Farlow, who is to speak in the afternoon, will give light on the "Diseases of Plants," the black knot on the plum tree, and the numerous other troubles to which our fruit trees are subject. He has made a specialty of this class of subjects, fungi, &c., and we know of no higher authority on them.

A "Question Box" will be posted up to receive questions from any one who chooses to ask them, on subjects not included in the Programme, to be answered as time may permit. Most of the leading railroads will return free those who have paid fare to Waltham.

We present the Programme in full as follows:

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4TH.

7½ M.—Opening Address, by Capt. John B. Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Meetings. Address of Welcome, by Rev. Benton Smith, President of the Farmers' Club.

2 P. M.—Market Gardening and Vegetable Culture. A Paper by W. D. Philbrick, Esq., of Newton Centre. Discussion to follow.

7½ P. M.—The Agriculture of Japan. Lecture by Col. William S. Clark, President Massachusetts Agricultural College.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH.

9½ A. M.—The Breeding, Training and Management of Horses. A Paper by John E. Russell, Esq., of Leicester. Discussion to follow.

12½ M.—Replies to Miscellaneous Questions from the Question Box.

2 P. M.—The Grass and Hay Crop. Paper by Charles L. Flint. Discussion to follow.

7½ P. M.—Hybridization in Plants. Lecture by Prof. George L. Goodale, of Cambridge.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

9½ A. M.—The Management of Night Soil. Paper by Gen. N. N. Halsted, Newark, N. J. Discussion on Manures and Fertilizers to follow.

12½ P. M.—Replies to Miscellaneous Questions from the Question Box.

2 P. M.—The Diseases of Fruit-Bearing Plants. A Paper by Prof. W. G. Farlow, of Cambridge. Discussion on Fruits and Flowers to follow.

An exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables Grains, &c., will be held in connection with the meeting, and contributions are solicited from all parts of the Commonwealth.

TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.

In the Worcester *Daily Spy* of the 30th ult., is an article under the head of "Breeders' Troubles," giving an account of the invasion of the disease in the herd owned by B. F. & H. A. Harrington, at their farm in the east part of the city of Worcester. The introduction of the pest into the Western States is so recent that nearly all cattle owners remember the excitement caused by the severe losses which occurred in that section of the country. The facts are that after the war, large numbers of cattle were driven and sold to cattle dealers and graziers; it was soon found out that if the native cattle were grazed in a field where the Texans had been removed, (although the natives had never been within a mile of the others,) they soon sickened and died. The farmers were so excited, that they with muskets threatened to shoot the cattle and if that did not stop them to shoot the drovers.

In 1867, the Governor of Illinois called a convention of commissioners of the several States interested, which met at Springfield, Ill. The subject was thoroughly discussed and resulted in recommending the "enactment of stringent laws to prevent the transit of Texas or Cherokee cattle through these States from the first day of March to the first day of November inclusive." The advice was followed by the border States, and nothing was heard of "Texas Cattle Fever" for several years. During the past three years, owing to the extension of railroads, New York has become a border State, and by the traffic at Albany, Massachusetts cattle owners have been sufferers. Two years ago the Cattle Commissioners applied to the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting the introduction of Texas or Cherokee cattle into the State from the 15th of May to the 1st of November. The act was passed and was approved the 11th of April. The penalty is "not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each animal so transported or driven" by any person, company or corporation. It appears that the law is not obeyed. It behooves the cattle owners, if they do not wish to lose their herds, to have their eyes open when Texas cattle appear, (and no one can mistake them, the length of the horns and the breadth between them are never seen excepting in southwestern cattle,) they should examine them, and if ticks are found upon the skin, the cattle commissioners should be notified at once, who will enforce the provisions of the act, as it is their duty. The difficulty has been thus far that no notice has been taken of the cattle, which, when wanted for beef, were slaughtered, and in some cases weeks elapsed after the animals were killed before native cattle came in contact with the virus left in the pasture, consequently the evidence necessary to convict, was destroyed.

A few convictions would undoubtedly be salutary. We were informed that during the past summer a butcher bought one-half of a carload of Texas cattle; as all were not wanted at once, some of them were turned to pasture; the last report was that eight head of his native cattle had died. A few such cases would stop drovers bringing such cattle to this locality, as the butchers would not buy them. "A burnt child dreads the fire.'

"CORN IN MASSACHUSETTS."

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In reply to the inquiry of your correspondent in the *Ploughman* of Nov 3, my answer is as follows:—

In statement of crop and expense of ten acre cornfield, printed in the *Ploughman* three or four weeks since, the result of Stockbridge manure and stable manure on each five acres was not compared, as the five acres this year receiving stable manure last year received Stockbridge Fertilizer, and the five acres this year receiving the Stockbridge Fertilizer last year received stable manure, as the object was not to test the Fertilizer but to put the land in condition to sow grass seed, which has since been done.

I think the result of the two fairly corresponded with the expense, $26 66 per acre for manure, $22,50 per acre for Fertilizer.

From that portion of the land receiving the best of the stable manure, from grain fed horses, the corn yielded two and one-half baskets from a stook, while I could count but ten or twelve ears of poor corn. The corn from the land receiving a little the largest share of Fertilizer, owing to an east wind blowing when it was sowed, yielded about one basket in twenty-five of poor corn.

The Fertilizer cannot take the place of manure in a rotation of crops, but helps wonderfully to make up for a deficient supply of the former. From experiment with eight acres in the summer of 1876, I was successful in raising an excellent crop, and was satisfied that it should be used by itself, and, if practicable, on land ploughed immediately before planting. I sow one half broadcast before planting and the other half when the corn is a foot high, and I know that it took a good degree of faith the first year to put it alone on land where I was very anxious to show good crops. But the result was good sound corn. I expect to continue its use, but hope to obtain it or prepare it at a reduced price. W. A. K.

South Lancaster, Nov. 6, 1877.

WHITEWASH FOR POULTRY HOUSES.

Without a free use of whitewash no poultry breeder can expect to keep his fowls healthy for any length of time, and to a neglect of this can be attributed many of the disappointments and much of the loss experienced by amateurs, who do not realize, until they have paid dearly for the experience, that cleanliness is one of the first principles of success in poultry keeping, and that lime, in different forms, is an invaluable agent in promoting cleanliness in poultry houses and amongst fowls. Where it can be done without too much expense, we would advise persons, in building their poultry houses, to use planed boards—at least planed on the inside—in preference to rough ones, for it is far easier to keep the fowl house clean when smooth boards are used, while the lice and other vermin cannot so readily find a lodging-place. As a preventive is cheaper and better than a cure, we would advise those who build a poultry house to give it a good whitewashing, both inside and out, before the fowls are let inside. To make the whitewash still more distasteful to the vermin which have such a taste for poultry, mix a small quantity of carbolic acid with the wash, stir it well till it dissolves, and then apply. It is not injurious to the fowls, but is to vermin, and at the same time, is a deodorizer and disinfectant.—*Carolina Far.*

☞ Plant young fruit trees this fall to take the place of those which are sick and may die. A sick tree is better dead. It does not pay to doctor it.

Questions & Answers.

PEARS ON DRY LAND.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I would like to know if pears can be successfully grown on dry land; it is good corn land but rather dry, caused partly by being underlaid with a ledge. Please state the best varieties of summer, fall and winter pears which can be grown on such soil? also the best method of culture for new beginners to pursue? Will you please answer in the *Ploughman*? E. J. G.

The pear needs a rather dry soil and if it is naturally wet it requires thorough drainage.

A few of the best varieties for different seasons are the Giffard and Tyson for summer, the Bartlett, Seckel, Boussock, Louise Bonne de Jersey and Urbaniste for autumn, the Beurre d' Anjou, Glout Morceau, Winter Nelis, Sheldon, Lawrence and Alencon for late fall and winter. There are many other sorts, but a few kinds are better than a great many. The Clapp's Favorite is an early fall pear and a very fine one. You want plenty of Seckels and Bartletts. They are among the best in their season and will give the greatest satisfaction. The Dearborn and the Rostiezer are early pears and are excellent.

Give pears clean, deep and thorough cultivation. That is about as comprehensive as anything you can have and it includes about the whole story. If you have no experience it is a good plan to go and examine the trees of some successful cultivator in the neighborhood.—[ED.

DISEASE OF CHICKENS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Several of my chickens are troubled with sore eyes; they seem to be well excepting the eyes. I wish to know if you can explain the cause and give a remedy.

West Hampstead, N. H., Nov. 1877.

As we are entirely ignorant of the conditions under which they are kept and the surroundings of the chickens, we can give an opinion based only on conjecture. At this season of the year it is quite common to see young stock affected with a catarrhal discharge from the nostrils, together with an inflammation of the eyes and eyelids. This seems to be a sort of influenza or epizootic catarrh, and we have noticed that when the young birds have it, and come out of it safely, they are free from any attacks from roup the following winter. A good many call it the "chicken distemper" and regard it as being as necessary, or at all events as natural and to be expected as is the ordinary distemper among pups. The only treatment the chickens need is a generous diet of soft food in which a little cayenne pepper has been stirred, and good dry, comfortable, yet well ventilated quarters. It is possible that the soreness of their eyes is owing to the birds being confined in a badly ventilated house, and exposed to an atmosphere strongly ammoniated. We have noticed that chickens and fowls which roost near or over steaming piles of horse manure often are diseased with inflamed eyes, sometimes even almost to blindness.—[ED.

THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

On Nov. 7th we slaughtered a pair of thoroughbred Berkshire pigs, six months old, both out of the same litter, that weighed after hanging over night, 204 and 205 pounds respectively. A sow pig from this litter, which was retained for breeding purposes, is superior to those above mentioned. Who will show better weights for Berkshires?

I wish to state that these pigs dressed as white as any hogs I ever saw.

Very respectfully,

A. A. SOUTHWICK, *Farm Supt. Mass. Agricultural College, Nov.* 9.

FEEDING NEW HAY AND OATS.

There is a general feeling among horsemen that the feeding of new hay and grain is injurious to horses. There is no doubt but this opinion is well founded, especially where the horses are fed exclusively on new hay and grain. To determine this question, a French commission, according to the *Industriel Blatiener*, has been experimenting with a view to determine the question upon the horses of cavalry regiments:

These reports prove that the health of the horses was not essentially injured by new hay if they received the ordinary regulation ration along with other fodder. Some animals were at first rather less active and more quiet, they sweated more freely, and the excrements were somewhat softened; but in a short time this ceased. In general, the horses ate the new hay more freely than the old. They retained the same strength and corpulence as before. The hair kept bright. The health perfect. Of 150 horses from four to thirteen years old, with which the experiments were instituted, thirty-seven gained fatness, and eighteen in strength and endurance. Only eighteen lost flesh, and eight lost strength, while seventy-nine remained unchanged. A second series of experiments upon 150 horses gave the same results. On the other hand, another series of experiments was less successful, where seventy-four horses, from four to thirteen years old, were fed exclusively with new hay, the quantity being increased until it equalled the regulation ration of old hay, straw, and oats together. On this feed there was no real sickness, but a general weakness, frequent sweat, loss of appetite, digestion disturbed, diarrhœa, relaxation of the muscles, weariness, etc.

The decision of the commission was, that new hay can replace old hay in the regular rations without injury, and perhaps with advantage, but that to feed them exclusively on new hay is injurious to the horses.

Experiments were made upon 1,800 horses by feeding them on new oats, and were attended with favorable results, inasmuch as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the commission concluded that new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and hence it is useless to wait two months after the harvest before permitting of the use of new oats. These experiments refute most positively the prejudice that still prevails in many places that feeding on new hay and oats is injurious to horses. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that horses, to which new hay is given, are frequently exposed to colic. The danger is only present, then, when the horses receive no definite rations, but have put before them as much as they can eat. In this case they not only eat much more new hay, but they also eat much more eagerly and greedily, which can be much more injurious, as experience proves that those very horses which are most inclined to the colic eat more greedily.—*Exchange.*

☞ The best stock you can invest in is farm stock; the best shares, plough shares; the best banks, the fertile banks of rural streams, since the more the latter are broken, the better dividends they return on the investment.

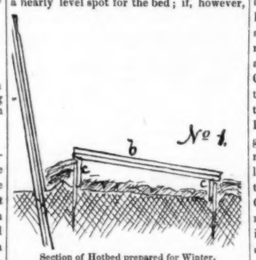
Correspondence.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

PREPARING HOT BEDS FOR SPRING USE.

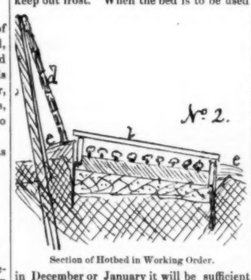
Now is the time before the ground freezes hard to get ready the hot beds for Spring use. The location should be well drained and sheltered from the northwest but open to the south. It is common to build a fence for shelter by setting chestnut posts nine feet long, three feet in the ground, six feet apart, in a line running nearly east and west. The posts are hewn straight on one face and are not set in a perpendicular position, but standing back from the south side about eighteen inches out of plumb, so that when the fence is finished by nailing on pine boards twelve feet long to the posts, the fence has sufficient inclination to allow the straw mats and shutters to rest against it securely, in a position in which they are not very likely to get blown down by the wind.

The planks used for the hot bed should be Burnetized spruce 2x12 for the back plank, 2x9 for the front. The back plank is put down three feet from the fence, the lower edge resting on the ground, stakes 1x6 inches two feet long are sharpened and driven into the ground with a maul; these are nailed to the plank by nine-penny nails. These stakes should be about six feet apart to keep the plank stiff in its place. It should be nearly level from one end to the other, and for this reason it is desirable to choose a nearly level spot for the bed; if, however,



Section of Hotbed prepared for Winter.

the ground slopes a little make the plank follow the grade of the ground. The front plank should be put down parallel with the back one, distant six feet outside measure, and five inches lower by the level at its upper edge, which will bring the lower edge about two inches under the ground if it is level and the front plank nine inches wide. It is held in place by stakes driven outside and nailed on as for the back plank. The earth between the planks should be well manured, and the planks braced apart every rod by a 1x4 inch picket cut just the right length to keep the plank six feet apart, outside measure; the earth should next be banked up outside the plank leaving a space of four inches between the bank and the plank; this space is afterwards filled with litter, after the ground has frozen slightly, and keeps the frost from working through the planks. The whole bed and banking should next be covered a foot deep with leaves eel, grass, or other litter, so as to keep out frost. When the bed is to be used



Section of Hotbed in Working Order.

in December or January it will be sufficient covering to place the sashes and shutters on, and the space under them is often used to store spinach or celery. In the accompanying figures, No. 1 represents a hot bed prepared for Winter, "*a*" the fence, "*b*" the sashes and shutters, "*c*" the planks. No. 2 represents the same in working order with lettuce growing and the mat "*d*" thrown up against the fence. A bed prepared in this way will be ready at any time in Winter or early Spring to receive the manure and sashes and will take but little trouble to get it in working order. The old fashioned way of digging out the loam and piling it in a heap and then carting to the bed again in Spring is now entirely out of fashion with the best gardeners, being altogether too laborious. W. D. P.

ARAB MAXIMS.

I. Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful, and inured to hardship and fatigue.

II. Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.

III. If you have a long day's journey spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.

IV. Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

V. Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins and limbs; four things long—neck, chest, fore-arm and croup; four things short—pasterns, back, ears and tail. —[*Tribune.*

SLUMBERING PLANTS.—It is well known that plants sleep at night; but their hours of sleeping are a matter of habit, and may be disturbed artificially, just as a cock may be waked up to crow at untimely hours by the light of a lantern. A French chemist subjects a sensitive plant to an exceedingly trying course of discipline, by completely changing its hours—exposing it to a bright light at night, so as to prevent sleep, and putting it in a dark room during the day. The plant appeared to be much disturbed and puzzled at first. It opened and closed its leaves irregularly, sometimes nodding, in spite of the artificial sun that spread its beams at midnight, and sometimes waking up from the force of habit to find the chamber dark in spite of the time of day. Such are the trammels of habit. But, after an obvious struggle, the plant submitted to the change, and turned day into night without any apparent results.

"TIME TO TRANSPLANT."

[FROM M. W. PHILIPS, OF MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY.]

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Cold and raining this morning, 9th Oct., and I take up the *Ploughman* of Saturday, 3rd. I read F. R. E. on "Time to Transplant," etc. I know the initials of an able man, public spirited and a No. 1 worker. About 1840, a gentleman in Natchez, asked me to let him have 300 peach trees, of varieties I could endorse. I told him I would make out a list and give him the name of the nursery. He said, no. He wanted trees of my growing. I told him I worked trees alone for myself, to keep up and enlarge, and I might have some to spare. When I returned after Grand Lodge adjourned, I think in November or December, I examined, selected, lifted and heeled in trees for him. My brother-in-law came to me in February, and desired a tree of certain varieties I had heeled in, and would replace with desirable trees of other varieties. I consented and he lifted the trees, and then I learned by good fortune, that there were young roots two and three inches long; all the ends of the roots were calloused, and as I said roots were formed. From that time I chose fall planting.

Again, I desired to test northern grown and southern grown trees. I ordered from A. J. Downing, peach trees for some three acres, three each, and planted in a body. Set out in February and March. I ordered from Vicksburg, Hatch's nursery, a like number. I had land prepared, and it suited to plant, as soon as a killing frost in the fall, generally say 26th October, where I then lived. I sent my wagon for them, but the Mississippi river protected its vicinity from early frost and the trees were still in growth. Gen. Griffith, my personal friend, was reluctant to litt the trees, yet he concluded to send all the wagon could hold—he said not one half I needed, but as the trees were thus in growth I was not satisfied and feared the result; but I set them out, not molesting a limb. In February and March I put out the balance. Downing orchard six acres, Griffith orchard six acres, south orchard, north orchard. In two years the fall planting were larger than the spring planting, even when three to four years old. The north trees never did attain the size and thrift of our south trees, bore more fruit I admit, were always as if stunted, and ere I was squeezed out from home by the army, the Downing orchard was in premature old age.

I am thus minute in giving my experience that others may see how my theory led into my practice. I now say, procure trees as near the designed orchard as possible, and, and set as soon as a killing frost, and if not as early as ordinarly, set out trees at that period, earth in good condition as to moisture, and head down in winter so as to have roots to support top, rather less top to support, so the roots will give good growth.

I know not how F. R. E. learned his practice, but both of us agree; he away up by the Lakes and myself in lat 32 deg.—near Vicksburg then. I ask not pardon for detail, as I hold farmers need detail. Town people have not time to stand still and give a man directions; he points and runs ahead.

Yours sincerely, M. W. P.

University of Mississippi, Nov. 8, 1877.

P. S.—The University has about four hundred students, some one hundred more than ever before.

TOBACCO SALES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The tobacco sales, (crop of 1877,) in this village, have occurred as follows: Geo. W. Fuller, Alonzo W. Bartlett, Arthur W. Ball, E. C. Cowles and R. F. Brown. The price paid is about eleven to twelve cents through in the bundle as stripped. This is at least equal to thirteen and fourteen cents through when due allowance is made for shrinkage, labor of assorting and packing and cost of boxes. This is a much better figure than the farmers have realized for the past five years, with the exception of one year, when it was largely bought up on the poles. The above sales were the product of about twenty-five acres. Mr. Warner of Hartford, Ct., was the purchaser. R. N. P.

Deerfield, Mass., Nov. 9th, 1877.

THE VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

Dr. Geo. B. Loring has written a letter to his constituents, descriptive of his recent visit to the Virginia State Fair, in company with President Hayes and members of the Cabinet, from which we make the following extract:

"As an illustration of the material condition of the State, the Fair was most interesting and encouraging. I have been for many years a close observer of the industrial products collected on such occasions, and I have never witnessed more striking evidences of agricultural and mechanical skill and thrift. The cattle were of the highest order—the Short-horns, which always stand first on the list, being represented by animals not easily surpassed, either in this country or in England; and the Devons and Jerseys, many of which were imported, being of the best quality. I have not seen so good a display of Southdowns and Cotswolds for years, nor of the many breeds of swine. The collection of draft and driving horses surprised me. Fresh from that splendid exhibition of Eastern horses at Portland, Maine, at the New England Fair in September last, I was not prepared for a successful rivalry at a single State show. But I must acknowledge that in well-balanced, well-bred, strong and powerful roadsters, Virginia stands as near the head at least as New England, and, in the matter of heavy draft horses, a little nearer. The exhibition of implements of husbandry indicated that the manufacturers found a good market in Virginia. And the crops indicated that the farmers found a good soil. To witness this exhibition there were gathered on the grounds the second day more than thirty thousand people, neat, orderly and apparently prosperous. At the rates charged for admission they had paid into the funds of the society more than fifteen thousand dollars, and the value of the exhibition itself was undoubtedly more than two hundred thousand. The exhibitors and officers were among the largest landholders and farmers of the State; and I have nowhere witnessed a more thorough and substantial representation of the business of agriculture, as among the great industries of the world, than I witnessed in the exhibition itself, and in the character of those who had collected it from their large and prosperous farms, and had come together to sit in judgment on its merit and value. I have been somewhat particular in describing this exhibition, because I think it is entitled to careful consideration, as illustrating that industrial prosperity in which I am sure Virginia is bound to be conspicuous."

☞ Rain water brings down yearly about twelve pounds of ammonia to the acre of ground, which forms a most valuable and effective principle as a fertilizer.

The Dairy.

MORE ABOUT THE ESCUTCHEON.

[From the American (N. Y.) Dairyman.]

Guenon, the discoverer—or, rather, observer of the escutcheon, in connection with the milk producing capacity of cows, it appears, was a cattle dealer. "His discovery was tested many times in France, and in recognition of its value, the French government, about forty years ago, conferred a pension upon him." Since then, among intelligent stock raisers and dairymen the escutcheon has been considered one of the most reliable indications of a good or bad milker.

Mr. Charles L. Flint, in his work on milch cows, says of the escutcheon, that a large development of it usually accompanies other signs of a good milker, and that he "generally finds a very large number of the most sensible practical judges of stock admit that in the main it is correct." He adds: "As one means of forming a judgment of the milking qualities, it must be regarded as very important, since it is unquestionably sustained by facts in a very large majority of cases." "The direction of the hair is subordinate to that of the arteries. When the lower part of the mirror is large and broad, with the hair growing from below upwards, and extending well out on the thighs, it indicates that the arteries which supply the milky glands, and which are situated just behind them, are large and capable of conveying much blood, and of giving great activity to the functions of secretion." This same sign is considered of importance in the bull designed as a getter of dairy stock. It has not the same prominence on the bull, but is sometimes quite large, and probably indicates the procreative power and prepotency of the animal. But other signs of vitality and vigor of constitution must accompany it."

Flint, after observing the escutcheon for years, says: "The result of my observation has been that cows with the most perfectly developed milk mirrors, or escutcheons, are, with rare exceptions, the best milkers of their breed, and that cows with small and slightly developed mirrors are, in the majority of cases, bad milkers." It will be noticed that he says "best milkers of their *breed*." His observations agree with those of a careful observer whom we recently heard say that the same sized escutcheon does not mean the same in the different breeds. Flint says: "I do not believe that precisely the same sized and formed milk mirrors on a Hereford or a Devon, and an Ayrshire or a native, will indicate anything like the same or equal milking properties. It will not do, in my opinion, to disregard the general and well-known characteristics of the breed, and rely wholly on the milk-mirror. But I think it may be safely said that, as a general rule, the best marked Hereford will turn out to be the best milker among the Herefords; the best marked Devon the best among the Devons; and the best marked Ayrshire the best among the Ayrshires. It will not do to compare two animals, of entirely distinct breeds, by the milk-mirrors alone, without regard to the fixed habits and education, so to speak, of the breed or family to which they belong."

Yet, Mr. Flint has observed, and even owned, cows with large milk mirrors that were poor milkers; but there were good reasons observable why they should be poor milkers, without questioning the value of the escutcheon as a general sign. So he has seen good milkers with small milk mirrors. But these were exceptions, and would probably have been much better milkers with the large arterial and vascular development about the udder which causes the large escutcheon, as it would have given greater power of secretion. But "the action of the organs depends not merely on their size and form, but, to a great extent, on the general condition of each individual." Hence, Magne rationally observes that "we often see cows, equally well formed, with precisely the same milk mirrors, and kept in the same circumstances, yet giving neither equal quantities nor similar qualities of milk."

So much stress is laid upon the escutcheon in some countries that, we are told, cattle dealers shave the part of the cow occupied by the mirror, ostensibly to beautify her, but really to prevent the buyer having this guide in judging of her milking capacity. In such cases it is safe to infer that the animal has a poor milk mirror, or there would be no cause for shaving to conceal it. As a rule, the mirror has a value in proportion to the space it occupies. But it should be borne in mind that, if the part covered by the mirror is distended by fat, or by milk in the udder, the mirror will appear larger than it really is—larger than it would if the animal were poor in flesh or the bag contained no milk. But other signs must not be overlooked.

In addition to the signs furnished by the mirror, Mr. Flint gives in brief the following indications of a first-class milk producing cow: "A uniform, very large and yielding udder, shrinking much in milking, and covered with soft skin and fine hair; good constitution, full chest, regular appetite, and great propensity to drink; cows rather inclining to be poor than fat; soft, yielding skin, short, fine hair, small head, fine horns, bright, sparkling eye, mild expression, feminine look, with a fine neck. Cows of this first class are very rare. They give, even when small in size, from ten to fourteen quarts a day, and the largest sized from eighteen to twenty-six quarts a day, and even more. Just after calving, if arrived at maturity, and fed with good, wholesome moist food, in sufficient quantity and quality, adapted to promote the secretion of milk, they can give about a pint of milk for every ten ounces of hay, or its equivalent, which they eat. They continue in milk for a long period. The best never go dry, and may be milked even up to the time of calving, giving from eight to twelve quarts of milk a day. But even the best cows often fall short of the quantity of milk they are able to give from being fed on food that is too dry, or not sufficiently varied, or not rich enough in nutritive qualities, or deficient in quantity." Conditions as well as signs must be observed.

In the selection of bulls and heifers for dairy purposes, the escutcheon is an important aid. The udder and veins are not yet quite developed on the young animal. Hence these cannot be used as a guide. But a well-developed escutcheon may appear at a very early age, and is a pretty sure sign of a good milker, if accompanied by a good constitution, good digestive organs and large lungs. The slender neck and fine muzzle of the thoroughbred should also be present, with the mild, bright eye, clean limbs, and soft skin and hair. If the excretions of the skin are oily and yellow, it is considered a good indication. The size, when the animal is young, can usually be determined by a knowledge of the breed.

The dairyman wants not only a good milking cow, but one that will readily and profitably turn into beef when the milking age is past, or in case of accident that may impair her usefulness at the pail. Fortunately, most of the signs of a good milker indicate beef quality, when the cow is not in milk. Good lungs, good digestive apparatus, good appetite and hardy constitution, are pretty sure guarantees of the laying on of flesh and fat, if they are not turned into milk. Even the size is a requisite for a very large milker, and this, of course, gives weight of beef, if there is not an undue development of the intestines—a condition as unfavorable for milk as for beef.

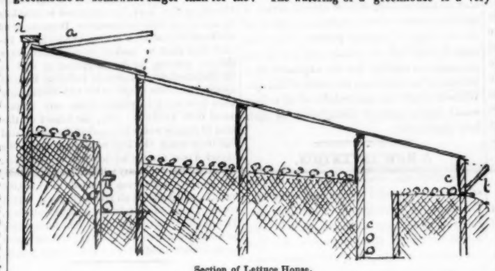
☞ The rice crop of the South is again beginning to reach large proportions. It is now extensively cultivated in Louisiana. Storms and other casualities this year have reduced the yield both in quantity and quality. In 1871-2 the crop amounted to 29,873 barrels; in 1874-5 it reached 115,000 barrels; last year 181,000 barrels. This season for the reasons heretofore stated, the yield will be reduced to 160,000 barrels.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

GREENHOUSES FOR VEGETABLES.

The experience of the last few years has abundantly proved that for winter work in raising vegetables, the greenhouse is preferable to the hot bed. The first cost of a greenhouse is somewhat larger than for the same amount of room covered by hot beds; the refuse product indeed is only a heap of ashes on the one hand, in place of a pile of manure on the other; the expense of coal is of some consequence; but these objections are overbalanced by the great economy of labor and by the ease with which the lettuce louse is smoked out whenever he appears, as well as by the very great advantage of being able to work under the glass when the weather is too severe to uncover the hot bed.

The construction of the greenhouse will vary with the work to be done in it. Where it is only desirable to maintain a winter temperature slightly above freezing for raising lettuce and radishes, a low roofed house like the sectional drawing, is found to be very satisfactory. A high roof is objectionable where a low temperature and moist air are needed, as is the case with lettuce and radishes; it would also be more difficult to heat, being more exposed to the wind. The alleys are dug out so as to allow six feet of room under the glass in the paths. The house is twenty-four feet wide and 200 feet long and is heated by five pipes running the entire length, four of them in the alleys, one on the front bed near the glass, these are lettered "*c*" in the figure. The boiler is placed at one end of the house in a cellar four feet below the lowest pipe and the pipe rises one foot to every hundred feet to give good circulation to the water. The boiler has a fire grate two feet square with a strong draft for this amount of pipe (1000 feet) and will burn from 16 to 20 tons of coal in a winter.



Section of Lettuce House.

Where the heating pipe runs for so long a distance as 200 feet considerable care is needed in putting it together to avoid annoyance from the expansion and contraction of the iron when constantly subject to changes of temperature ranging over 150 degs.; the joints will work loose and leak unless considerable pains are taken to support the pipes on rollers so as to admit of their moving slightly without straining the joints. Even then the joints will need occasional calking, and for this reason it is best to place the pipes in the alleys where they can easily be overhauled. The old plan of carrying the heating pipes under the beds which were supported on a staging of boards is now generally abandoned; the boards rapidly decay against the moist earth, the beds require an excessive amount of water to keep them moist when evaporation goes on from below as well as from above, and the amount of heating pipe required is nearly double what would suffice if placed in the alleys.

The ventilation of the above described house is effected by means of the row of sashes "*a*" as well as the front sashes at "*b*." These give sufficient air for lettuce from October to April, when the house is planted with cucumbers, which need less air. The glass from the sashes to the eaves 18 feet by 200 is solid.

Shutters to cover the front sashes are hooked up at night in cold weather, and in very severe nights one string of straw mats are placed on the lower part of the house; no other covering is needed.

The watering of a greenhouse is a very important consideration; the one I am describing is watered by a windmill and tank elevated 18 feet above the beds; a 1 1-4 inch pipe from the tank (which is in a tower over the boiler and under the windmill, and never freezes) leads to the heating pipes near the boiler and is provided with a cut off valve near the junction. The heating pipes are provided with hydrants every 100 feet, so that 50 feet of one inch hose carried along the alleys will command the whole house. When it is desired to water the house a time is chosen in the afternoon when the fire is down, and the water in the pipes is slightly warmer than the house.

The valve between the tank and the heating pipes is opened. The heating pipes having no open "expansion pipe," the whole system of heating pipes is at once placed under a head of about eighteen feet of water, and the man at the hose can rapidly wet down the whole extent of the house, requiring to do it well in dry weather about 1500 gallons of water. When the weather is warm and cucumbers are growing, the house will need watering every day; in cooler weather the watering will be less frequent, once or twice a week being enough.

When pipes for heating are used in this way without an "expansion pipe" it will be needful to provide air cocks in the highest parts of the circulation to blow off the air that accumulates in consequence of leakage, and this will need daily attention to prevent the accumulation of air in the pipes which would stop circulation. It is customary to shut off the communication between the tank and the heating pipes except when in use for watering, as the pressure strains any leaky joints and wastes water unnecessarily.

For watering lettuce when in tender rapid growth it is very needful to use water somewhat warmer than it comes from a well or service pipes in winter, and the above described method of watering with water slightly warmed has proved both simple and efficient. The advantage in watering cucumbers with warm water is still greater. The plank lettered "*d*" in the figure is one foot wide and is useful to stand upon in pushing down the snow. The snow will slide off pretty well from a roof of this pitch but not if much flatter.

There is no difficulty in getting two crops of lettuce out of a house built as described, by April 1st, and then having good cucumber plants ready they should bear cucumbers by May 15th, and continue till they become plenty out of doors.

A different construction would be needed were it required to grow cucumbers earlier, as this house is adapted only to maintain a temperature of 40 deg. in severe nights, and to grow cucumbers successfully the thermometer should never go below 60 deg. But this letter is already too long for the patience of some of your readers, I fear, and I must reserve the description of a cucumber house for another time.

W. D. P.

The Farm.

JUTE CULTURE.

According to the report of the Department of Agriculture, the United States pays out more than $30,000,000 annually for imported fibers—flax, hemp and jute, and that when no other country in the world can grow these so well and cheaply. It has been demonstrated that jute can be profitably grown in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and wherever there is a hot, damp climate and a soil of sandy clay or alluvial mold, and it is believed that greater profit would arise from its culture in many locations, than from the usual crops raised. It is four times as productive as cotton or flax, and requires not more than one-tenth the labor to produce it. In its manufacture there is not half the loss there is in hemp and flax, while jute bags are worth in market, one-fourth to one-half a cent per yard more than flax, and they last longer.—*Ohio Farmer.*

COOKED MEAT FOR POULTRY.

Cook the meat you give your poultry, always. Chop it finely, using a common wooden bowl and household chopping knife

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1877.

A report has been made to the Senate in favor of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commission to ascertain upon what terms a reciprocal treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged.

Germany thinks that in case of another war with France the battle-ground would probably be Belgium, and therefore is urging upon that little country a military convention. Such an arrangement, it is held, would make Germany unassailable. It is believed that her arrangements have made headway in high quarters in Belgium.

An item like this tells about the whole of the story, in a contrasting way. A man in Pittsburg, Penn., advertised for a book-keeper and had a hundred and thirteen applicants. He afterwards advertised for a man to work on his farm and had but eight.

Arrangements have been perfected for the holding of a National Dairy Exhibition at Chicago, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of December. Prizes amounting to two thousand dollars will be distributed. Western producers are anxious for an outlet to Europe through this port.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to the Collector of the Port of Boston, as also to other revenue officers elsewhere, forbidding the importations of cattle and the hides of cattle after December 1st., unless accompanied by Consular certificates of non-infection.

Before the Senate Finance Committee one speaker remarked that, if the six and five per cent. Government bonds could be funded in four per cents. and the same were to be paid off in thirty years, the "saving" to the Government, if the interest were paid in silver, would be as $315,000 000 against $650,000,000 if paid in gold. Yes, but first bell the cat. The vital point would be to fund the debt in four per cents at all.

CONGRESS

In the Senate the chief matters of interest are the Silver bill, which is in the hands of the Finance Committee, and the consideration of the Executive nominations. The differences between the Senators in the majority and the President concerning the latter have been privately discussed and a better understanding sought. No nominations have recently been acted upon. The Silver bill may or may not be reported from the committee during the current extra session, but it is expected that it will be coupled with amendments if it is. In the House, the resumption act has been the theme of discussion, and able speeches have been made against the proposal to repeal the resumption clause, notably that of Mr. Chittenden, of New York. The friends of the Texas Pacific bill do not propose to call it up at this session. General Banks has introduced a transportation scheme, which is to set apart all moneys due the Government from the several Pacific railways as a special fund to be used exclusively to aid in the improvement and construction of such railways, canals and levees as Congress may deem it necessary to enlarge and improve, and that no other public money shall be used for that purpose. The naval deficiency bill has passed the House. The Paris Exhibition is still before the foreign Committee. A resolution is ready to be submitted for the adjournment of Congress on the 22d., or one week previous to Thanksgiving Day.

THE SILVER BILL.

The probabilities multiply that this measure, which passed the House of Representatives by so large a majority, will not be reported from the Senate Finance Committee without undergoing some modifications, and perhaps serious ones. One amendment is likely to be, that the Government shall make the profit on the coinage of bullion instead of allowing individuals to make it; and an other is, that a limit should be fixed for which silver should be legal tender. It has been ascertained that Congress may adjourn on the 22d. inst., so as to include the Thanksgiving holidays in the recess to the regular Winter session, and therefore it is believed that the disposition of the Silver Bill in the Senate will be put over altogether. Yet there are a great many persons who would prefer to have the battle over this currency heresy fought out at once and for good. The House might or might not consent to pass the measure again with such amendments as the Senate may see fit to impose upon it, and if it did it would then of course go into the hands of the President for his signature or veto. There is a growing conviction that if any such measure is finally to become a law, it will have to be without the Executive aid, a conviction in which we need not say we shall be only too glad to share.

It ought to be unnecessary to demonstrate the mischief and the peril to which the country would be immediately subjected by the passage of this bill. It is a plan simply to pay off debts, both public and private, in a depreciated and fluctuating currency. The only reason for the movement is because silver is so cheap; when it was at a premium, and was then de-monetized, we heard nothing of it. If it is "hard money" and "coin" now, it was no less so then. This alone shows that the motive for remonetizing it is its depreciated quality. Within a term of three years it has fluctuated twenty per cent. in value. Once legalize it, and green-backs would inevitably sink below it. The latter are now within less than three per cent. of par with gold, while silver is some seven per cent. below. To declare, therefore, that all debts may be paid in silver would be to declare that debts payable in paper worth ninety-seven cents on the dollar may be paid in silver worth ninety-three cents. More naked swindling could not well be devised. People who depend on the dividends on their investments to live would find themselves cheated to just that extent. In matters of business and trade, those who were caught as creditors would of course feel it at first, but they would take care not to expose themselves to any chances afterwards. They would protect themselves by special contracts, in which the gold standard would still be recognized as the only one.

There would be no stability to anything in the line of exchanges. The old spirit of barter, which is that of rudeness and semi-barbarism, would prevail. To-day's prices would be different from to-morrow's. Germany being anxious to get rid of her demonetized forty to sixty millions of silver, she would overwhelm us with its flood. In England, gold is the unit, or measure of value. In France, although the double standard prevails, silver is coined to but a limited extent, and does not in any financial sense confuse the standard, which is the gold one. Only in the United States and in India and China would this debased silver coin be employed as currency, and in that position we should still be idly talking about competition with the leading commercial countries of Europe. But, worse than all our credit as a nation would be certain to receive a shock from which it would not recover in years. That is a something with which there is no trifling except at great peril. It must be kept intact and spotless, or there is nothing to it. We should find our new four per cent. bonds unsalable at any price, and those of the other denominations would be returned upon us rapidly. The foreign purchasers of them trusted to our promise that both principal and interest would be paid in gold, and to pay them in silver they would justly consider a swindle. In order to borrow at all we should have to pay higher rates of interest, and that means lower wages for labor. The profits on our exports would also be reduced, and here would be the loss to the agriculturist. Such a measure deserves to be met with universal condemnation.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

The French Chamber of Deputies has chosen Jules Grevy its President, and a report has been introduced on the inquiry into electoral abuses. The policy of the Government was attacked as unscrupulous, besides being ruinous to the industry of the nation. A violent debate ensued upon its reading. One member, a Republican, asserted that a second dissolution of the Chamber by the vote of the Senate would be the overthrow of every guarantee of self-government. A canvass of the votes cast at the recent supplementary elections for members of the Councils General shows that the Republicans have majorities in forty-nine and the Conservatives in thirty-eight departments, and that in three others the majority is still doubtful.

The interest deepens in relation to the future. The Chambers having attacked the Ministry, with a view to compel its resignation, President MacMahon has appealed to them to stand fast and not resign. He tells them that the Government is equally affected with themselves by this hostile criticism of the Chambers, and that in the face of it he could not accept their resignations. It looks more and more as if he had taken his resolution, and would rather precipitate revolution than yield to the growing power of Republicanism in the nation. It is a crisis that threatens France at this time, and it may be that nothing will be able to divert it but the pressure of the influence, possibly of the warnings, of outside powers. Germany could hardly look on calmly and see all the preparations making for the explosion of a volcano of revolution in the heart of Europe. Without doubt the monarchists of all stripes would hail a general disturbance as their best opportunity.

A NEW INVENTION.

The telephone, wonderful as it is, may be said to be superseded by the new invention, known as the phonograph. That one carried sounds for long distances, which once would have been thought impossible; this one records sounds, or writes them down for safe preservation a long time ahead. Thus far, the inclination has been to treat it with a sort of ridicule, or an irony that was about equal to it; yet if it shall be found to work according to the theory, it will seriously become one of the marvels of this marvellous age. In explanation of its mode of operation a New York journal says, "if an orator empties his voice into the hopper of a phonograph, it will remain silent until some one sets a similar machine in motion, when the voice will instantly make itself audible, and will repeat in exact order the words of the former proprietor." And then it proceeds to show how needless the reading of lectures and discourses is likely to be in the future.

For, says the writer, the lecturer will sell his lectures in quart bottles at fifty cents each, instead of delivering them; and the politician need not be at the trouble to bawl himself hoarse on the platform, but "will have a pint of his best speech put into the hands of each one of his constituents." It is a very funny suggestion to make, but it is not unreasonable in view of what it is claimed the phonograph can do and the purpose for which it was invented. If it will to any degree abate the tendency to talk in public which is the uppermost feature in our yet unformed national character, it will not have been invented in vain. It would be a vast deal more agreeable if one half or more of our public speaking could be done privately, as it were, and without becoming so contagious as to lead so many persons to talk before they have learned to observe and think.

THE VATICAN.

Relative to the Pope's condition, a special says he utterly broke down about two weeks ago. After a period of unconsciousness he recovered slightly Saturday morning last. As night came on, however, he grew worse again. The death rattle seemed to be heard in his throat, and he seemed sinking. His condition alarmed the attendants. During Sunday he rallied, but as the sore in his leg, which had served as a safety valve closed, Signor Ceccarelli and colleague being unwilling to assume the responsibility of prescribing further for the patient, summoned Professor Vanzetti, the greatest physician in Italy. When Professor Vanzetti had examined the patient he expressed an opinion that there is no chance of recovery.

He thought when death arrived it would be without the least warning. He recommended extreme caution lest syncope be mistaken for death. Every time the Pope rallies he is perfectly conscious. He is determined to receive guests to the last. He was slightly better Monday, and was prepped up in a bed to receive the Santa Rosa association and a deputation of ladies. The temporary interment of the Pontiff will be at St. Peters. Cardinal Randi is dangerously ill of black small pox, which is greatly alarming to inmates of the Vatican. Cardinal Partolini is also seriously ill.

THE CONCLAVE AND THE NEXT POPE.—There seems to be no doubt that the successor of Pius IX. will be an Italian, according to the invariable rule of modern times. The Conclave is composed of 62 Cardinals, 36 of whom are Italians and only 26 foreigners. Moreover, since 1823, all the Popes have been chosen from among the Italian Cardinals. Pius IX. is the 252d Pope, and of these 252 Pontiffs, 15 were French, 13 Greeks, 8 Syrians, 6 Germans, 5 Spaniards, 2 Africans, 2 from Savoy, 2 Dalmatians, 1 Englishman, 1 Portuguese, 1 Dutch, 1 Swiss, 1 from Candia, and all the remainder were Italians. It is uncertain whether, on the death of the present Pope, the meeting of the Conclave will be delayed so as to admit of the attendance of the non-Italian Cardinals. Probably most of them in Europe would be present, but it is doubtful if the time would be postponed to allow of Cardinal McCloskey's going from America. A papal election is generally the most uncertain of all elections, with an ount of intrigue and wire-pulling to match.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.—A special meeting of the directors of this institution occurred Monday at the Library Hall, 12 West street, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop occupying the chair for the first time as President. Prayer was offered by the Right Rev. Bishop Paddock. The Librarian, the Rev. Luther Farnum, reported the recent additions to the library to have been 2300 volumes, two paintings, a portrait of the Rev. Arthur Brown, by Copley, and St. Francis, by Guido Reni, and a marble bust of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs, all given by Dr. Burroughs, and 53 volumes and 447 pamphlets from various sources. Royal C. Taft, Esq., of Providence, R. I., was elected a corporate member; the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, Augustus T. Perkins and twenty-five others, annual corporate members. Governor Rice, William W. Tucker, Esq., and five others, were nominated for corporate membership. Other persons who engaged in the discussions of the meeting were Dr. George C. Shattuck, the Rev. Henry Burroughs, D. D., Messrs. William S. Appleton, Joseph A. Laforme and A. F. Hervey.

☞ At the annual meeting of the Bristol County Agricultural Society at Taunton on Saturday, the report of E. T. Jackson, sudditor, showed that the receipts the past year amounted to $28,387, and the expenses to $27,927, leaving $459 in the treasury. In addition to the above, the result of the exhibition of 1877 is a surplus of $2300 75; premiums unpaid, $368 35, a portion of which will probably be uncalled for, therefore leaving a net sum of about $2000 to reduce the debt this year. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Theodore Dean of Taunton; vice-presidents, Fred. L. Ames of Easton, F. S. Stevens of Swansea; treasurer, Philander Williams of Taunton; secretary, D. L. Mitchell of Taunton; auditor, E. T. Jackson of Taunton. Avery P. Slade of Somerset was elected delegate to the State Board of Agriculture for three years. The committee on farms and crops were authorized to receive applications for premiums until September 20 as a rule. The meeting of the board will be held November 24.

The Eastern War.—The Russians have not done quite so much in Asia Minor as was at first reported, and before Plevna, in European Turkey, there has been heavy fighting for days, with serious losses. Gen. Skobeloff is the Russian hero at present, being only thirty-two years old. He has established himself in the position which he recently gained, having repulsed the last Turkish assault with the fire of seventy cannon. The loss of this position to the Russians would turn all the intervening works. Preparations are making for a general assault on Plevna, since it is regarded as doubtful if Osman Pasha can be starved into submission by a winter's siege, much less before winter sets in. Rumor says that a force of Russians is making another attempt to cross the Balkans. The most important intelligence is that Servia is on the eve of taking arms on the Russian side, fresh troops from that province being on the march to the frontier. Even if no decisive advantages are gained by Russia in this campaign, her position promises to be the much superior one at the opening of the spring campaign.

Mr. Moody's Home.—A record of a visit by Mr. George T. Angell to the home of the renowned evangelist at Northfield is interesting at many points, topical as well as personal. Northfield is described by Mr. Angell as one of the most beautiful of the Connecticut Valley towns. The main street is over a mile long and over one hundred feet wide, not including the front dooryards. Mr. Moody's house is about half a mile above the village, adjoining the old homestead where he was born and where his mother and brother now reside. It is a plain, substantial modern farm-house, in good order, with one large room for "meetings." To the north it overlooks several miles of valley and river, with mountains on the east, west and north. Mr. Moody keeps two horses, one a farm and the other a family horse, some cattle and pigs, some sheep which were sent him from England, two goats, and a fine Newfoundland dog. And he has a wife that is indeed a helpmeet and makes for him a happy home.

Indian Corn Abroad.—Congressman Hewitt, of New York, has proposed to establish in connection with the American Department of the Paris Exposition a kitchen in which our Indian Corn shall be cooked in the many ways that are possible, for the instruction as well as the satisfaction of European visitors. He is of opinion that if the people of the Old World only knew how many appetizing dishes may be prepared from American maize, the export of this kind of cereals would be wonderfully stimulated and the country benefited correspondingly. We exported over seventy million bushels last year, against a little over forty millions the year before. The present year's crop is rated as 1,350,000 bushels, which cannot all go into hog and ought not to be used so largely in making whiskey. This would seem to be the very time for making an unusual effort to introduce our favorite cereal to the attention and appetites of European people.

The Vanderbilt Will.—The reopening of the probate of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt discloses testimony of the strongest character, and goes to show that a man may have the capacity to accumulate a fortune of a hundred million dollars and yet be incapacitated for devising it properly among his heirs. The evidence is that Mr. Vanderbilt was the victim of more than one hallucination, and that he was a sufferer from illnesses which may easily be believed to have seriously affected his mind. He left two sons and eight daughters, and of his immense fortune he bequeathed ninety-five hundredths to one son and the remaining five-hundredths to the other nine children. It is one of his daughters and the other son who join in contesting the will. The case is now on in the New York courts, with the most distinguished counsel on both sides, and the testimony attracts universal attention. It at least turns family secrets out into the street, and shows once more that family quarrels over money are the most destructive of all.

Fruit Table, Old South Fair.—At the approaching fair in aid of the preservation fund of the Old South Church there is to be a table devoted entirely to fruit, in order that farmers and others living in the country and having more fruit than money, can materially assist in preserving the old historic church. Contributions of Apples, Grapes, Pears, Oranges, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Lemons. Preserved or canned fruit, pickles, Ketchup, &c. will be thankfully received. Barrels of Apples, Potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables can be sent as soon as convenient to Mrs. George A. Whiting, Old South Meeting House, care of Capt. Barnes, doorkeeper. Other fruits may be sent to same address on the Friday and Saturday after Thanksgiving.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

M. GREVY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Versailles, Nov. 10.—The deputies to-day definitely elected Jules Grevy president by 299 against 159 blanks. The former vice-president and secretary of the chamber were re-elected. M. Cailiaux, Minister of Finance, announced that he would present the budget as soon as the House was finally constituted.

Paris, Nov. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow the republican members for the department of the Rhone will present a resolution requiring the immediate cessation of legal proceeding against all the officials and the release of those in prison. The second part of the resolution aims at the release of M. Bonnet Duverdier. It appears certain that the resolution will be adopted. It is reported that yesterday's cabinet council decided that the question whether Duverdier should be released before his election was undecided was left for the Duc de Broglie to settle in accordance with the letter of the law.

It is also stated that the ministry resolved to resign in principle, but it will meet the Chamber the expiration of its mandate.

The Moniteur confirms the report that the ministry has expressed a wish to resign to President MacMahon, who replied that he had received upon the same subject, but not before he had ascertained by a vote of the Senate what support that body was ready to afford him. The Moniteur adds that President MacMahon seems more than ever decided to take the new ministry from the groups of the right. The debate on the cabinet's management of the elections is expected to begin on Monday.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Versailles, Nov. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Grevy, in returning thanks for the election as permanent President of the Chamber, said he would strive to show himself equal to the occasion, in the same manner as the Chamber, by its modification and firmness, would know how to act up to its responsibility, guarded by admirable wisdom and the will of the country.

Urgency was then voted for a motion to modify the standing orders so as to better enable the President to repress disturbances during debate.

Albert Grevy moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the election abuses. He declared that the country expected a condemnation of the system of official candidatures, and he asked that urgency be voted for his motion.

Duke de Broglie, in the name of the government, supported the demand for the urgency. He wished light to be thrown on the accusation against the government. The ministry would meet the inquiry with more readiness than did the members of the government on the 4th of September on a former occasion, although perhaps it might ask more impartial judges than a committee of inquiry. It was a strange theory which required that two of the established powers ought immediately to bow to the will of the third.

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—Urgency was voted, and the bureau immediately appointed a committee to examine the motion, with Albert Grevy as reporter.

—On the resumption of the sitting the committee presented a report explaining that the persons aimed at by the motion as responsible for the electoral abuses are the ministers and those organized as responsible by the constitution, and not the President of the republic, whom the law renders irresponsible.

—M. Gambetta, replying to a question by a member of his bureau, gave a similar explanation of the object of the motion. These declarations are considered to represent the unanimous opinion of the left.

The sitting was adjourned without further incident.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—Late advices from El Paso say it is now believed that there were a number of emissaries of Lerdo in the band of Mexicans which crossed the Rio Grande about two weeks ago and had a fight with Indians on Texas soil while ostensibly following the Indians. There seems to be no doubt the real object of these Lerdists is to stir up a new revolution, and, if possible, overthrow Diaz. The band of Mexicans have not left yet, and are intriguing and doing everything in their power to precipitate war between the United States and the Diaz government, in the hope of overthrowing the latter and again obtaining power for themselves. It is said that Lerdo's agents are very active all along the Rio Grande, and are also plotting within the army of Diaz. General Hibbard of Texas returned to Austin yesterday to consult with General Ord and Steele, the latter of the State forces, regarding the present state of affairs on the frontier.

Major Jones of the Texas battalion at El Paso has telegraphed the governor that immediate trouble is apprehended, and the governor has been solicited by a number of persons, especially militia officers, to precipitate a conflict if the federal government will not. The United States troops on the Rio Grande are distributed as follows; Forts Brown, 700; Ringgold, five companies; McIntosh, one company; Clark, near Eagle pass, five companies. Two thousand Texas militia, under Brigadier-General James, are organising and are ready to march across the Rio Grande. They only want the word.

THE SOUTHERN MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION has voted to hold its first exhibition in Fall River, beginning Tuesday, February 12, 1878, and continuing the rest of the week. Premiums will be offered for all varieties of fowls of recognized standard of merit.

☞ Boston is receiving fresh beef which was slaughtered in Colorado, twenty-nine hundred miles away.

—A Latin School for girls is the question submitted to the School Committee.

READ AND RUN.

—The stock of gold is accumulating steadily in the country, and the increase will make resumption perfectly feasible by 1879.

—The House of Representatives has passed the Army Bill, reducing the numerical force of the army to twenty thousand men.

—The rumor that Erzeroum had fallen into the hands of the Russians was premature.

—A man in a New York town broke his leg the other day, while chasing his hat.

—Henry Meiggs, the great railroad millionaire of the Pacific Coast, is buried on one of the Andes mountains.

—Centennial Avenue is the name of a street in a Pennsylvania town.

—It is again becoming a debated question whether any one ever saw a mule die.

—A veteran in Webster cast his sixty-sixth annual vote at the last State election.

—There is more firmness in the price of grain and breadstuffs, this week.

—The United States Signal Service has adopted the telephone as a part of its regular machinery.

—The annual reports of several of the railroads of the State show an increase of net earnings for the year.

—Gov. Rice has been in Washington this week.

—There has been a Graeco-Roman wrestling match in Music Hall, this week.

—In thirty-three of the fifty-eight banks that form the Clearing House Association in New York, dinner is given every day to their clerks.

—The favorite dish of the late M. Thiers is said to have been codfish.

—A cynic says that if silence alone is golden, specie payments will never be resumed.

—The silver agitation is beginning to produce its legitimate effect in London and on the continent where our bonds are held. It might be expected.

—An old shoe has been fished out of East Haven river, in Connecticut, which contained five hundred little oysters, glued to every part of it.

—One of the deer let loose by Rev. Mr. Murray, on the banks of Saltonstall Lake, near New Haven, has been wantonly shot by somebody.

—The Sharpe Rifle Company, of Connecticut, is in expectation of getting an order from the Chinese Government for a million rifles.

—Sunday Afternoon is the name of a new religious monthly magazine which is soon to appear in Springfield.

—At Stockbridge, it was observed that during the brief time the earthquake prevailed the wind stopped blowing, and immediately afterwards began again.

—Congressman Jones, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives appropriating $1000 for the survey of Piscataqua River, with a view to improving the harbor.

—The Ponca Indians, while in Washington, attended the Methodist Sunday-School.

—Nebraska cultivates what is known out there as Arbor Day, when trees are planted with the surroundings of a festival.

—A committee of Wall street bankers is in Washington to oppose the passage of the Silver Bill.

—A new bank has this week started business in Boston, the Pacific National.

—One of the most estimable citizens of Bristol, R. I., William B. Spooner, Esq., has lost his life by the blundering of a druggist.

—Thirty thousand salmon eggs from California have just been placed in a lake in South Coventry, Conn.

—The brickyards in Springfield have made about the same number of bricks this year as last, which is some fourteen millions.

—A father of sixty and a son of twenty years, in Hartford, are both courting the same girl, who cannot quite decide between them.

—The Russian laborers are earning in Mississippi and Louisiana from fifty to seventy-five dollars a month.

—Mr. Adam Sylvester, for twenty years a night watchman at City Hall, and before that a member of the old Boston Police force, recently died at the age of seventy-six.

—Peterboro', N. H., enjoys the distinction of being the town where the first free library was established in the country. The library was founded in 1833.

—A man recently enclosed a dollar and a half to another man in Bangor, to pay for a couple of chickens stolen by the former fifteen years ago, when he was a boy.

—Aroostook is making arrangements for sending her produce to market by rail.

—Thanksgiving proclamations have very generally been issued.

—The present week is the regular meteor week. Star gazing is therefore the fashion.

—Boston was a town from 1634 to 1822, or nearly two hundred years.

—The venerable Daniel Henchman, now eighty-one years of age, who has kept the apothecary store at the corner of Chamber and Cambridge streets in this city, for over half a century, is confined to his bed with what is feared may prove his last illness.

—According to a report at Rutland, the Howe and Fairbanks scale companies are to combine into one.

—A family group comprising four generations was photographed recently at Farmington, N. H.

—The fraternity of tramps is growing so bold as to stop freight trains and pillage them. They have just done it in Pennsylvania.

—The Dartmouth students are now looking up their winter schools.

—Commodore Vanderbilt's will is contested on the ground of incapacity and undue influence.

—Daniel Murphy, the Providence agent of the Phoenix Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, has been arrested for forgery of the Company's receipts for premiums to the amount of $3400.

—Four full regiments of cavalry are to be stationed on the Texas frontier.

—Suicides appear to think Central Park the best place to operate.

—A man who for New Bedford on a whaling voyage forty-two years ago, has written home that he is living in New Zealand.

—The number of convicts in the State Prison last Saturday was 777.

—A Committee of the City Government is engaged in hearing evidence on which old church it was that Paul Revere's signal light was hung out, on the night before the battle of Lexington. A suitable memorial is to be placed on the right one when found.

—Over three thousand dollars have been subscribed for the Soldiers' Home.

—Somebody suggests that the new Russian overcoats are soon to be lined with Turkey Very probable.

—Rev. Joseph Cook said a good word for the Chinese in his last Monday's lecture.

—Game birds are said to sometimes pick up spent shot and become poisoned.

—Senator Morton was a hatter by trade in early life.

—Modern reformers are charged with thinking that whatever is is wrong.

—American cotton goods are rapidly finding their way into the English markets.

—A freight engine and three empty freigh cars leaped into the Portsmouth River, on the Eastern Railroad, last Tuesday. It was an engine that bore a part in the Revere catastrophe.

—The persons charged with corruption, bribery and theft in the South Carolina government are being found guilty, one by one.

—The expense of the Sitting Bull Commission is put at $100,000, and nothing to show for it.

—The Pope is more comfortable. He holds on to life tenaciously.

—Germany asks Belgium to make her military system conform to her own, and promises in return therefor to guarantee Belgium's independence in all other respects.

—A six years' law suit has been decided in the highest court in Pennsylvania, which reasserts the supremacy of the civil over the ecclesiastical law.

—The Russian government is trying to negotiate through its agents for the construction, by next Spring, of an iron bridge across the Danube, to cost three millions of dollars.

—There has been some clear and pleasant weather to be enjoyed during the week.

—A strong delegation of business men from New York and Philadelphia has appeared before the Senate Committee, to oppose the passage of the Silver Bill.

—The Foreign Committee of the House is expected to increase the appropriations for defraying the expense of our representation at the Paris Exposition to $200,000.

—They are beginning to build the bridge across Milk Street from the Old South, in advance of the proposed Fair.

☞ Dr. Middleton Goldsmith of Vermont, who predicted thirteen years ago Senator Morton's death exactly as it occurred, thus describes the way in which the senator received the prediction: "Well," he said, after being quiet a little while, "I fear, doctor, there is more the matter with me than I have been aware of. Tell me what you think of my case, of the danger to life, of the possibility of recovery." I did so; I told him frankly that his disease was one from which none, or almost none, recovered; that it was one which was almost always, sooner or later, fatal. I saw from his face that it was an awful blow to him. But in a few moments it was over, and his face was as placid as any man's.

INCIDENTS OF THE MONTREAL EARTHQUAKE.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

Lights suddenly appeared in all directions as frightened people sprang from their beds and sought light as to the cause of the shaking, while not a few found the front door, startling the already half-dazed policeman with their white face and whiter wrapper. These cases were few, however, as one had scarcely time to mark the effect of the shock or gather his frightened wits before all was again quiet, and he fell asleep wondering what had disturbed his slumbers. The night clerk of the Ottawa Hotel was looking at the clock, when he suddenly felt the hotel commence to sway and then settle down to a tremulous movement. The St. Lawrence Hall employes also experienced some unpleasant sensations, and bells rang, while one or two carters' horses started like maddened Arabs up St. James street, carrying with them their still more frightened drivers. The Queen's statue in Victoria square swayed her sceptre for once, and seemed to the astonished policemen on duty there beckoning the Bonaventure block to fall on him and wipe him out of existence. He reached the centre of the Victoria square and surveyed the statue from a seat on the curb of the fountain. In the vicinity of Beaver Hall in many residences bells were rung, and doors closed fast were thrown open with a violent swing, while the church steeples seemed nodding to the stars good morning. Nelson's monument swayed, and the astonished carters on the stand located at each side of its base stood from under, fearing that the aged hero was bent upon interviewing the Recorder. An unteer officer who keeps the *Sabre de mon pere* suspended over his couch, found that the earthquake had turned the sword upside down. The sun of Mars would have slept on, however, had not the sword blade been shaken from the scabbard, and, falling across his nose, dinted the bridge thereof as cleverly as if it had been done to order. In several cases sleepy servants answered door-bells—too drowsy to feel the vibration, and fancying that the milkman had come rather early in the morning. One gentleman, a resident of St. Urbain street, was awakened by the manœuvres of the house cat, which jumped on the bed and left her trail upon his chin and forehead. Startled at this occurrence, he had scarcely time to lift a boot when the earthquake commenced.

☞ A curious story is told of General Todleben the famous Russian engineer. In the beginning of the Crimean War he distinguished himself so greatly by his skill in constructing field works, that he was recommended to the czar for promotion to the rank of staff officer. When the honor was about to be conferred, it was found, to the general's consternation, that he was a Jew. Such a thing as a Jew being a Russian staff officer never having been heard of, the czar was told it was impossible. "Very well," said the emperor, "let Todleben be baptized!" This was counting without the Israelitish engineer. When the proposition was made to him, he declined promotion on such a condition, for it would kill his old mother, then eighty years of age. After a while, however, the mother died; Todleben was baptized a Greek Catholic, and was elevated to the imperial engineer staff.

☞ Mr. Farnham Plummer of this city died on Tuesday afternoon last. He was taken ill on Monday night at a friend's house, and paralysis and apoplexy followed. Mr. Plummer was born in Beverly, July 13, 1815, and came to Boston in 1824. After the retirement of Mr. John Clark from the presidency of the Equitable Mutual Insurance Company he became President. The losses sustained by the company caused the company to suspend, and Mr. Plummer devoted several years as receiver to closing up the affairs of the company. He was for a short time vice-president of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, which he resigned a year ago. Mr. Plummer was an energetic leader among the young whigs of his day, and devoted considerable time to politics. He was a member of the common council and school committee, and from 1852 to 1855 a member of the common council. In 1856 Mr. Plummer was a member of the board of aldermen.

☞ The *Old Farmer's Almanac* takes the lead for 1878, and looks as bright and cheery, and is as welcome as ever. It is difficult to see how the world could get along smoothly without this manual for perpetual reference. It contains a marvellous variety of practical information, and, in its accustomed way, preaches short sermons on many subjects, which make most excellent matter for the daily contemplation. It tells of the stars, the moon, the courts, the tides, the seasons, and the times for planting and sowing as well as the numerous arts of good housekeeping. Published by William Ware & Son, and for sale by all booksellers and stationers.

☞ The *Bishop Soule's Liniment*, which the readers of the *Ploughman* will find duly advertised in another column, has so long ago proved its efficacy it cases of sprains, sciatica, neuralgia, spinal complaint and other troubles of the human frame, that it is quite needless to speak of it as one would refer to a new discovery. It is because it has so faithfully done all it promises to do that it maintains its footing of high popularity against all rivals and contestants. F. W. Ryder & Son, in this city, are the proprietors, and it is to be had of all druggists.

☞ *Burt's Dyspepsia Cure and Liver Invigorator* rates high as a family medicine and has well earned its popularity. For dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, indigestion, and all related complaints it claims to be a certain cure, enabling the person who is distressed with them to take any kind of food with ease and enjoyment after a few doses. It is a medicine among special medicines that steadily gains in public favor on account of its intrinsic merits and its reliability. F. W. Ryder & Son, of this city proprietors.

FROM ABRAM MEAD OF LITTLETON, MASS.

"I have for several years suffered severely with Dyspepsia, accompanied by weakness and nervous irritability, which made life a burden to me. Nothing but the simplest nutriment could remain in my stomach without pain, sourness and windy evacuations, uncomfortable feelings in the head, bad taste in the mouth, catarrhal symptoms, inactivity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, and a nervous state of extreme susceptibility, made up a diseased condition rebellous to ordinary medical treatment. By advice of my attending physician of Boston, I commenced taking PERUVIAN SYRUP; at once I began to experience benefit. After taking three bottles all these bad feelings have left, my health is restored, and I enjoy life as well as ever. Most cheerfully do I recommend PERUVIAN SYRUP."

Sold by dealers generally.

☞ There is not a medical man who denies the efficacy of sulphur as a radical remedy in the larger proportion of skin diseases which prevail in cities; and there is not a medical man who does not indorse Dr. Benjamin Hand's soap as the best way of applying it. Sold everywhere. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

NOT TO-MORROW, OR THE NEXT DAY. But now, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any irritation whatever of the organs of respiration, use *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*. It is a vegetable balsam, compared with which all other pulmonics are valueless.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

☞ Dr. Hewett, 349 Tremont street, is one of the most skillful and successful practioners in his departments of medical science in the country. In cases of fractures, dislocations, contractions of the muscles and general debility, paralysis, dyspepsia and kindred afflictions, he has restored thousands to health. Invalids relieved and cured by him may be found in every State in the Union, and never was he more competent than at present to treat those who confide in his care.—*Boston Post.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. nov19–4t

RAVEN PASTE STOVE POLISH.—The best, the cheapest, the most desirable. Ask your grocer for it. Sold everywhere. 4t

☞ UNION INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, 37 Bedford street. Deposits will be placed upon interest November 21. oct20–5t

GREAT HORSE MEDICINE.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles at $1, for the cure of colic, old sores, sprains and bruises, is the best in the world, or no pay. TOBIAS' CONDITION POWDERS are warranted to cure fever, bots, worms, give a fine coat, and increase the appetite; 25 cents; certified to by Colonel D. McDaniel, owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world, and hundreds of other persons. Sold by the druggists and saddlers. GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston Agents

—There could not be any healthier or more inviting weather for out-of-doors.

THE STOCK MARKET.

State Street, 3 P. M., Nov. 14, 1877.

	OFFERED.	ASKED.
American Gold	103¾	103¾
Boston Land Co.	2¼	—
Boston Water Power Company	5¼	5 5-16
Brookline Land Company	—	—
Eastern Railroad, 2d, new	50½	50¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R.	11¼	11¾
Boston & Albany Railroad	121	121¼
Boston & Maine Railroad	93	—
Chicago, Sandy & Cleveland R. R.	—	1 9-16
Eastern Railroad	4¾	4¾
Metropolitan Railroad	—	—
Michigan Central Railroad	89¼	89¾
Old Colony Railroad	94¾	95¼
Rutland Railroad, preferred	—	—
Vermont & Canada Railroad	—	39

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Withrow, Samuel L. Huntington of Hallowell, Me., to Miss Ellen A. Yeaton of Boston.

In this city, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Withrow, Mr. John H. Fellows to Miss Ella M. Wilson, both of Brintwood, N. H.

In this city, Nov. 7, by Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, Mr. George A. Stuart to Susan E. Nutting, both of Boston.

In Cambridgeport, Nov. 12, by Rev. W. Knapp, Mr. Edward T. Wills of Brookline, to Mrs. Margie Lizzie Cambridgeport.

In Newburyport, Nov. 10, by Rev. D. T. Fiske, Mr. Jason A. Winchenbach of Waldoboro', Me., to Miss Lizzie Gilchrist of Gloucester.

In Belmont, Nov. 8, by Rev. I. F. Waterhouse, Mr. Larra W. Munroe of Cleveland, O., to Miss Mary A. Kendall of Belmont.

In Walpole, Nov. 6, by Rev. E. Crowninshield, Addison J. Seaward of Boston, to Miss Alice C. Tisdale, daughter of James F. Tisdale, Esq.

In East Lexington, Nov. 7, by Rev. E. S. Elder, Mr. George A. Stearns to Miss Emma M. Honey.

In Franklin, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Miner Raymond, Mr. Edward Willett of Boston, to Mrs. Martha W. Quincy of Chesterfield.

In D

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Constantinople, Nov. 10.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs to the government that the Russians have abandoned Ognena and Epolovska with a vigorous bombardment of Batoum.

Mamil Pasha, sub-commander at Kars, telegraphs, under the date of Oct. 28, that he received a letter from Gen. Loris Melikoff asking for the surrender of the place in twenty-four hours. Upon receipt of this communication the staff and all the officers down to the major assembled in council and unanimously rejected the summons, and resolved to defend Kars to the last.

London, Nov. 10.—Constantinople despatches deny the report that Mukhtar Pasha was wounded in the fighting near Erzeroum on Monday last. They also mention an engagement at Baibart, which may account for Mukhtar Pasha's determination to defend Erzeroum, as Baibart is on his shortest line of retreat to Trebizond; or it may be the Russians unsuccessfully attempted to prevent re-enforcements going to Erzeroum. The latter is the most probable, as further Turkish dispatches reiterate the accounts of a Russian defeat in the last attack, which would be hardly possible had not re-enforcements arrived.

The *Standard's* Alexandropol special corresponds telegraphs as follows: "The Ardahan column joined General Tchaikovski's division after the battle of Devi-Boyun. The Turks lost there 2500 killed, wounded and prisoners, and a great part of their artillery."

The *Daily News'* correspondent, telegraphing from Dolny Dudnuck Nov. 6, says: "In consequence of the evacuation of the place by the Turks the Russians have now contracted the circle of investment to thirty miles. The Russian force numbers 120,000 men, sufficient to fill two continuous lines of trenches around the position. Five or six thousand cattle are visible in Osman Pasha's position, and other indications show that he is probable he can hold out thirty or forty days longer."

Bucharest, Nov. 11. A Russian official despatch says: "A cavalry detachment captured Plevna, half way between Plevna and Sophia, on Friday, with several thousand wagons and a large quantity of sheep. The attack was so sudden that our loss was small, though the place was defended by 800 Turkish infantry and 300 Circassians."

It is said that General Obrontcheff, late chief of staff in Asia, who planned the campaign which resulted in the defeat of Mukhtar Pasha, has arrived here to take command of the staff of the Russian army in Bulgaria.

Odessa, Nov. 10. The Politische Correspondenz says there is much excitement in Constantinople. Forty of the Sultan Murad's servants were executed because of a conspiracy to reinstate Murad on the throne. The excitement is increased by a rumor that a prophet appeared to the Sultan, ordering him to conclude peace.

Ragusa, Nov. 10. The Montenegrins have recommenced the bombardment of Podgoritza. They were driven back to hold out, as the principal defences were lately reconstructed.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED AT PLEVNA.

London, Nov. 12. The *Standard's* Constantinople despatch says it is reported that heavy fighting is going on at Plevna. The battle began on Sunday at Plevna and has lasted two days, but no official information has been received.

A Russian official despatch, dated Bogot, on the 10th, says: The Turks last night attempted to surprise the Skobeloff's positions. The attempt was frustrated by an intrenched position, and remained without fire until two o'clock this morning.

The *Daily News's* Bucharest despatch states that the Turks renewed the attempt to capture Skobeloff's position on Friday morning.

The position is an entrenched hill, near Brestovec, which Skobeloff surprised on Friday and captured, with a loss of 200 men, including several officers.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphed on Sunday as follows: "Russians are entrenching themselves in the neighborhood of Devre-Boyun. According to the reconnoissance I have received from Kars to the 8th instant the force investing that place is not very numerous. The principal efforts of the enemy are apparently directed against Erzeroum."

The *Daily News's* correspondent at Constantinople says: "Private telegrams state that the attack on Erzeroum was renewed on Sunday.

A Constantinople despatch says Reouf Pasha telegraphs the following: "Russian supports from Gulzova on the way to the Shipka pass, having obliged to pass within range, recently lost 500 killed. Our losses were trifling, but include Leoman Pasha, commandant of artillery of the Chefket Pasha has gone to Shipka. Mehemet Ali will be in command of the divisions at Orchanie. The importation of rye and flour is expected daily until March 1, 1878.

The *Times* has the following, dated Begot, November 6: "Osman Pasha's losses are estimated at 20 to 30 men daily from the concentrated salvos of Russian artillery. Osman is busily constructing fresh fortifications, which seems to point his intention to hold out as long as possible rather than attempt a sortie. The prisoners and deserters now state that the Turks are six week's provision.

The *Times's* Belgrade correspondent says that from Milan presided at the extraordinary cabinet council on Saturday. It is stated that the participation of Servia in the war was decided on, and a proclamation to the army already prepared.

The *Times's* Cettinie correspondent telegraphs that the Montenegrins, after the demonstration against Podgoritza, commenced bombarding the Grahovo fort commanding the Scutari and Antivari road.

A Roman despatch says a prospectus has appeared of a new Russian five per cent. loan of 100,000,000 francs, to be issued for subscription in Berlin, Amsterdam and Paris at 75½.

THE LATEST FROM BULGARIA AND ARMENIA.

Vienna, Nov. 13.—A special to the Politische Correspondenz, dated Bucharest, Monday, says: "Suleiman Pasha has succeeded in definitely establishing himself in his newly captured position. The final Turkish attack was repulsed by the fire of seventy cannon. The Turks lost heavily."

London, Nov. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the capture of the position which Skobeloff has been attacking would turn all the intervening works along the Radisch, Imbchnitza and Grivitza. It seems pretty certain that the fighting has not yet been to the redoubts themselves, but for the rifle-pits in front of them. The redoubts are the same which were temporarily occupied by Skobeloff in the battle of September 11. According to to-day's news from the Russian camp preparations are actually taxing for a general assault on Plevna. The correspondent seems to think these reports may be well founded, as it is doubtful whether it is possible to starve Osman Pasha out before the end of winter.

A Russian official despatch states that General Ilvan advanced against Erzeroum on Thursday night, but the movement was not known in the daytime. Three Russian battalions captured the fortified position of Azizie, and, although ordered to withdraw before a superior force of Turks, retired with 200 prisoners. The Russians lost 12 killed and 600 wounded.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that a body of Russians have marched to Berkovatza, west of Vratza. It is reported that the Russians mean to attempt to cross the Balkans. Suleiman Pasha has been appointed commander-in-chief of the armies in Roumelia. Aziz (probably Fazil) Pasha will command the army of Rasgrad.

The *Times'* correspondent in Belgrade telegraphs that the signs of activity in Servia are unabated. Fresh troops are daily marching to the frontier, an ambulance corps is forming, and in the several at Kraijugvatz work is going on night and day.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—The *Globe* publishes a despatch from the Russian headquarters before Kars, which says the Soghanli and Erevan columns have taken up positions near Erzeroum.

Cettinje, Nov. 13.—The Montenegrins yesterday captured a fort commanding the town of Antivari, with its garrison, two guns and a quantity of ammunition and provisions. The Montenegrins are advancing on Antivari.

THE SHORT ROAD FROM HAPPINESS TO DESPAIR.—The most pathetic of the tragedies which have shocked public feeling for many a day occurred at New York Sunday night, when a newly wedded wife killed herself because of the ill treatment of a drunken husband. She was the wife of Robert Stuart, son of the late Capt. Stuart of the navy, and step-son of Gen. Elijah Ward, a member of the last Congress. The family is one of great wealth and high social standing, and young Stuart a man of unusual talents and amiability. But for some time he has been the victim of the greatest of all afflictions, an ungovernable taste for liquor, which he had inherited from his father, and when he married Evelyn Marks his disease had grown to be utterly beyond his control. After their marriage, seven months ago, they took elegant quarters at the fashionable Berkley hotel on 5th avenue, and lived most happily until Mrs. Stuart discovered her husband's weakness. Her sufferings from that time can only be inferred from their sad culmination, for she never complained of her lot until last Saturday, when she said to one of the servants of the house that her husband had ill-treated her, and she would rather die than live. Sunday night Mr. Stuart returned to his room stupidly drunk, and threw himself upon the lounge for the night. He saw his wife lying dressed upon the bed, but he took no more notice of her until morning, when he became alarmed at observing that she had not stirred. Going to her side, he found her unconscious, and, though physicians were called and every means taken to arouse her, she died in a short time. A vial in her bureau drawer, partly filled with laudanum, indicated the manner of her death. Mrs. Stuart was about 25 years old, a woman of the greatest refinement and intelligence, and an exemplary Christian. The miserable husband is almost crazed by the sad affair, and mingles hysterical tears with curses upon himself as the cause of the death of his lovely wife. He is threatened with an attack of delirium tremens. His guardian, F. D. Tappan, president of the Gallatin bank, in which young Stuart was assistant cashier until his habits compelled him to cease work, proposes to take the unfortunate man to Europe for medical treatment and diversion.

A CONGRESSMAN'S LOVE STORY.— Mr. Conger of Michigan has a love history, which is very remarkable. He has a smiling, fair wife, fat and forty, who leans upon him in the abandon of the honeymoon. She has dark hair, patted smoothly on her cheeks, and she wears gold-rimmed spectacles. She was his first love. A quarrel separated them. Each married. Twenty years after he, a widower, was in Congress, she, a widow, sat in the gallery and listened to his speech. It was the first time they had seen each other since their early days. She sent her card to him; he came at once to the gallery. After a little talk she asked him to call upon her at her friend's, Mrs. Dahlgren. He said he would call if he could come as he used to in those long past days of youth. In a few weeks they were married at Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren's residence, and are completely infatuated with each other.—*Washington Letter to Chicago Times.*

New Advertisements.

Jersey Bull for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a JERSEY BULL, from one of the best families in the celebrated herd of John M. Mackie, Esq., of Great Barrington. The calf was dropped March 20th, 1876. Sire "Grayson" No. 2636; dam, "Mulberry 3rd" No. 1105. This Bull is registered under the name of Milton Mackie, No. 2064; all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Book. A personal interview can be had with the undersigned on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, at 61 Federal Street, Boston. F. W. BIRD.

nov17-3t

Hens Wanted.

ANY person having a lot of first rate Hens—at a low price—may hear of a purchaser, by stating the kind, quality and price, by addressing S. B., postoffice box 1020, Boston. nov17-3t

Chorus Anthem and Glee Books.

Musical Societies this Winter will use

The Gem Gleaner, By J. M. CHADWICK, is especially for Choirs having either more than one good Anthem or Motet for each Sunday of the year. Just published. Music by Dr. Mosgr, J. M. Chadwick, and other favorite composers. A good book for the easy practice of Societies. $1,00; or $9 per dozen.

Emerson's Chorus Book. By L. O. EMERSON, has an admirable collection of Sacred Choruses, and an equally large number of Secular Choruses and Glees. All is of the best quality. A first class Society book. $1,75; or $12 per doz.en.

Perkins' Glee & Chorus Book By H. S. PERKINS has 284 Glees and 6 Sacred Choruses, all of the best, and many unusually attractive. A first class Society book. $1,25; or $12 per dozen.

Chorus Choir By E. TOURJEE, has 75 fine Anthems and Choruses, and 25 Chants, Te Deums, &c. First-class Chorus-Choir book. $1.5 per dozen.

The American Glee Book. By W. O. PERKINS, is a rue Glee Book, with the best and most entertaining compositions from beginning to end. $1,50; or $13,50 doz.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co.
711 Broadway, New York, Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

nov17-tc

AT EVENTIDE. By Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D. $1.25. Discourses which are the result of a ripe scholarship. Models for style; full of stimulating thoughts and pleasant suggestions; and touching the heart by a tender pathos.

Boston. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers.
nov17-tf

HEALTH RESTORED.

REMEDY FREE for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders produced by youthful excess. Mailed to any address. DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau Street, N. Y.

nov17-26t

ARTHUR'S Illustrated Home MAGAZINE. XLVI.

Devoted to the Good, the True and the Beautiful in Home and Social Life. Two Serial Stories will be commenced in January number. One by **Virginia F. Townsend,** entitled "**The Word of a Woman,**" and **How She Kept it.**" And the other by **T. S. Arthur,** entitled "**His Dear Little Wife.**"

Butterick's newest Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in every number.

Terms, $2.50 a year. Clubs at lower rates. Specimen Number, 10 cents. **T. S. ARTHUR & SON,** PHILADELPHIA. nov17-1t

This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector,

OR

DOUCHE.

This Instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *High up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages. All the morbid matter or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to the cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy** cures recent attacks of

"Cold in the Head" by a few applications.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is 50 cents. Douche at 50 cents, **by all Druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

nov17

DEAFNESS CURED.

Even in cases of long standing and apparently hopeless.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
From whatever cause, permanently healed.
CATARRH, OFFENSIVE BREATH,
Throat Affections, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., radically cured, and all diseases of the
EYE,
Whether requiring medical or surgical aid, success fully attended by

DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL,
5 Tremont Place, rear of Tremont House
Hours from 9 till 3. jan6

1824. THE 1878

Springfield Republican,

THE NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Independent in Everything—Neutral in Nothing.

FOUNDED—THE WEEKLY IN 1824: THE DAILY IN 1844—BY SAMUEL BOWLES.

RECOGNIZING IN PRESIDENT HAYES

And his administration both willing and effective instruments for the political reforms which The Republican has been independently urging upon all parties for the last eight years, this paper cordially supports them and their policies, and believes it to be the duty of patriots of all parties and both sections to put aside past differences and present disappointments, and seek by strengthening the purposes and power of the President to make his reforms complete and effective. This, it seems to us, the especial duty of the time, and in this work The Republican hopes to have the countenance and friendly aid of all its old and many new friends in addition.

AS A NEWSPAPER AND FAMILY JOURNAL

The Republican will be more than ever prompt, complete, intelligent and interesting. It has fairly won the name of the Representative New England Family Journal, and by its summaries of local and general news, by its editorial discussion of current progress in all departments of life, by its special correspondence from Washington, Boston, New York and the West, by its literature and art, and by its social and physical science, it aims to maintain and widely extend this reputation and its accompanying popularity and usefulness.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

Is three cents a copy, 18 cents a week, 75 cents a month, $9 a year, either by carrier or mail, free of postage. In Clubs of Five or more to one address, $8 a copy, one year, and an extra copy for every ten.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is five cents a copy; $1 for six months; $2 a year; two copies to one address, $3,50; $3 copies, $5; five copies to one address, $8,50; $3 copies and one extra copy for every ten, or a Daily Republican free with a club of 50 copies; all free of postage.

☞ Propositions are invited for getting up clubs for the **WEEKLY** in towns where but few or no copies of the paper are now taken.

Specimen copies sent on application,—and all subscriptions payable strictly in advance.

Checks and post-office orders to be made payable to SAMUEL BOWLES & COMPANY. Otherwise

Address THE REPUBLICAN,
nov17-1t SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

$20 to $60 a Week to Agents.—All the new and standard Novelties, Chromos, Jewelry, Stationery Packages. Sample package, 50c. Catalogues free. R. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N. Y.

sept1-39t

New Advertisements.

COOKED FEED for MILCH COWS.

THE FEED of the UNITED STATES STEAM FEED CO., expressly for MILCH COWS, is proving the best yet discovered. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk without injury to the animal. It is composed of Corn, Oats, Shorts, &c., the two former ingredients cooked to prevent fermentation, so detrimental to the Cow. We invite those interested to send for further particulars.

Liberal terms made for Clubs ordering in "Car Load Lots."

UNITED STATES STEAM FEED CO.,
96 Beverly Street, Boston.
nov17-13t GEO. L. JOHNSON, President.

DR. S. C. HEWETT

HAS removed to 349 Tremont St., where he has spindid apartments and bathing rooms, and female attendants. He applies all kinds of Medicated Baths for his specialties.

Diseased Spines, General Debility, Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sprains, Diseased Joints, Muscles, Limbs, and all weaknesses. Also Bone Setting.

Dr. H. commenced his practice at the age of 18 years, and 47 years practice gives him a knowledge over all practitioners. His remarkable cures are known all over the United States. Dr. H. will give advice and medicine in all the above cases, if required, to apply at home. Consultation free. nov17-13t

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in harmony more of Nature's sovereign curative properties, than has been instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great alterative powers in purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and loathing of food, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared by **R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,** Sole Proprietor, at the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

nov17

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

MME NICOLE removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. No. 147 Tremont St., Room 15. Best of reference given. Engagements by mail. Office hours, 11 to 3. Superfluous Hair Removing. Price $2,00. nov16-cow2t

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers, as assignees in Bankruptcy of the estate of THOMAS L. ANDREWS, will sell at Public Auction at the Mill lately occupied by the said Andrews, in Hollis, N. H., on SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following personal property, viz:—1600 Box Shook, at 14; 2165 Market Box Bottoms, 19x19; 1950 Box Sides; 1000 feet [Boards; 1000 feet [and] Boards; 2000 Heading Wood; 2000 feet [Boards; 2500 feet [Boards; 1 ton of Hay. Terms cash.

nov3 JOSEPH A. HALL,
30* THOMAS F. TARBELL, } Assignees.

Farms! Farms!

I have the largest and best variety of Farms for sale now offered in this market. Can give you a home in any part of New England at a bargain. For full and reliable description of property given by sending stamp for GRAY'S REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. All letters promptly answered. JAMES GRAY,
nov18-tf 25 Tremont Row, Boston.

Imperial Egg Food

Will Make Your Hens Lay.

Winter and Summer, support Fowls during moulting, keep them constantly in the condition to lay, and increase their profit 100 per cent. Half of the chicks die annually. This makes bone and muscle, and will save them. Packages to mix with 50 weight ordinary feed, 5 cts.; larger for $1.00 and $2.00, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Also sold by Grocers, Feed Stores, etc.

——LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.——
C. H. ALLEN & CO., Box 103, HARTFORD, CONN
oct27-26t

Yorkshire Pigs for Sale.

Bred from Carefully Selected Stock.

THESE PIGS are pure White and cannot be equalled in all the qualities which make the perfect Hog.

Price—Boars, $10; Sows, $8 each—boxed and delivered to any Express in Boston, with sufficient food for journey.

R. T. LOMBARD,
Sycamore Farm, Wayland, Mass.
jly21-tf

Cherry Brook Farm.

PIGS out or Large Yorkshire Sow, by Small Yorkshire Boar, farrowed 15th Sept; $8. Berkshires, farrowed 27th May, from imported stock, $20. Small Yorkshires, farrowed 23d Oct., $10. Brown Leg. horns, $2. HERBERT MERRIAM,
nov10-4t Weston, Mass.

Choice Fowls and Eggs.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, and 27 other varieties of Fowls and Eggs, for sale by E. E. PERKINS,
238 Essex St., Salem, Mass.
Enclose and send stamp for Circular. aug8-tf

FLOUR

oct20-13t

BAY STATE MILLS.

J. F. PAUL & SONS,

LUMBER DEALERS.

ASH, WALNUT, SPRUCE AND HARD PINE FLOORING; MOULDINGS, CUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS.

MACHINE DRESSED CEDAR SHINGLES

of any width from 4 to 7 inches, and 20 or 24, inches long. Can be ornamented the same as slate. Send for Circular.

Albany Street, Boston.
aug25-13t

Inspected Potash,

IN any quantity, for family use, manufacturing purposes, or for Fertilizing the soil. None reliable unless the Inspector's name is branded on each cask. For sale at the lowest prices.

M. D. COOK & SON,
Inspection Office, No. 108 Canal Street, Boston.
mch10-52t

THE BREAD

MADE with the Sunprise Dry Hop Yeast Cake is always the best. This Yeast Cake is always Reliable and always gives satisfaction. Sold by grocers generally. Sample package with full directions sent, postpaid, for 10c. Address SURPRISE YEAST CO., 104 Central street, Boston, Mass. sep25-13t

$1200 Salary. Salesmen wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. Address, with stamp, M. C. HOOPER & CO., 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sent C.O.D. anywhere. Address A. COUPER & CO., Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

THE GLOBE NAIL.

The Best Horse Shoe Nail ever made.

About ten years ago the **GLOBE NAIL COMPANY of Boston,** put on the market the first pointed, polished and finished Horse Shoe Nails ready for driving. Previous to that time all Horse Shoe Nails were pointed, and most of them made, by the shoers in their own shops.

1776.

The **Globe Nail** was at once found to be much cheaper and better than any then in use. It soon became so popular that all manufacturers of Horse Shoe Nails were compelled to make their Nails to resemble the Globe. For the last ten years it has been the model. Each year the Nail has been greatly improved in quality, and to such a point have we educated the shoers that now they will hardly use a nail unless it is absolutely perfect.

At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, we were awarded the Medal and the following report, far stronger than that given upon any other Nail:

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.
U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
[BUREAU OF AWARDS.]
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1876.

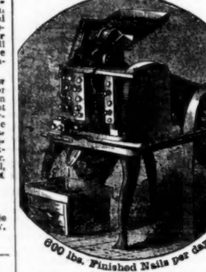
No. 238, Globe Nail Co., Boston, Mass.:

Horse Shoe Nails, Pointed, Polished and Finished. The uniformity in size, smoothness of finish, hardness and tenacity of the iron, cleanness of finish, and excellence of the head and point, the tensile strength of body, and riveting properties of these Nails, unite in making them of the highest class of manufacture.

Recommended for an Award of Merit.
DANIEL STEINMETZ, Phila. Chairman,
J. D. IMBODEN, Richmond, Va.,
CHARLES STAPLES, Portland, Me.,
G. REED, Clearfield, Pa.,
DAV. McILARDY, Aberdeen, Scotland,
T. DIEFENBACH, Germany. } Group Judges XV.

Until within a few months we have not been able to make these Nails fast enough to supply the demand. We have now increased our facilities so that we are prepared to fill at once orders for any quantity of either number or pattern.

1876.



We annex a sample of the testimonials we receive daily from all parts of the country:

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8, 1877.

Gentlemen: Find enclosed advertisement and postal card concerning your Nail. [Referring to a scurrilous advertisement and postal card, disparaging the Globe Nail, circulated by some manufacturer, over the humbug signature of "Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." No Society bearing that title exists in St. Louis.] As I take a great interest in the prevention of cruelty to animals,—horses in particular,—I desire to say a few words in favor of **The Globe Nail.** I bought I am sure it was the extensive Horse Shoer, yet I have used enough Nails of the differing makes to speak knowingly. I have used the Globe Nail in my shop and on the race track for six years, on all classes of horses, from the heavy draft horse to the tender foot running horse; and I can safely say **IT HAS NO SUPERIOR IN POINT OF TOUGHNESS, SHAPE, AND FINISH, AND IT IS IN FACT AN EQUAL.** I have used about fifteen hundred pounds of Globe Nails a year for the past six years, and in that time I have found four imperfect Nails, two of which I returned to you about two years ago and received in return four perfect ones, for which accept my thanks. If my men had no better sense than to drive those imperfect Nails in a horse's foot I would not consider it fault of the Nail if the horse was lamed. If bosses would look more to the competency of their men and less to trying to get shoeing nails a few cents cheaper, we would have fewer lame horses. **I KNOW FOR SAFETY AND DURABILITY, I HAVE NOT A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS TO DRIVE THEM YOUR NAILS CAN'T BE BEAT!** I am willing to pay without any suit, for all horses that are lamed in my shop by using the Globe Nail. As long as it is made as at present I shall continue to use it, even if I could get other Nails for nothing. I consider it the safest Nail that ever was driven in a horse's foot

Yours Very Respectfully,
(Signed,) P. H. O'NEILL,
Horse Shoer, No. 1007 Broadway.

P. S. I think I could get every boss in St. Louis to sign this if I thought it necessary. P. H. O'N.

The best Horse is sure to win. SO CLEAR THE TRACK FOR THE

GLOBE NAIL CO.

BOSTON, June 23, 1877.

Pianos and Organs

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

In order to make room for new styles of our Cabinet Organs, now finishing, and to close out the stock on hand of a number of styles of which we shall manufacture no more, we shall offer such styles, until the stock of them is exhausted, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

These Organs are in general excellence equal to any we make; the only difference in most of them being that the style of case is not of the very latest fashion.

It will not be practicable to send Catalogues of these styles, but we shall be happy to show them to any one visiting our Warerooms.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont Street,
nov3-4t BOSTON.

THE

WOODWARD & BROWN PIANO

TOOK THE FIRST PRIZE

Over Sixteen Competitors at the only Exhibition ever held where the *Name Boards were Removed or Covered Up.*

For sale at Reasonable Prices, at the Warerooms,

390 WASHINGTON STREET.
—ALSO—
PIANOS TO RENT.

at Low Prices, from $8 to $15 per quarter. jan6-52t

PRICES REDUCED.

THE

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co.

have the pleasure of announcing that recent decrease in cost of material and labor, and increase in manufacturing facilities, have enabled them to make a reduction in their Catalogue prices of from $10 to $50 on each Organ. **(See Price List dated November, 1877.)**

Organs of their manufacture are acknowledged to stand at the head of instruments of this class; having merited and received **Highest Honors at all World's Exhibitions for ten years.**

NEW STYLES, NOW READY,

surpass previous productions in musical excellence and beauty of cases. Sold for cash, or instalments; or rented until rent pays. Illustrated Catalogues and Reduced Price Lists (November, 1877,) sent free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 26 Union Sq., NEW YORK; 250 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.
oct20-1f

The best instrument made for the money. Warerooms, No. 86 Union Street, Boston. myl6-52t

Leland's Piano Rooms.

Always on hand the most complete stock of PIANOFORTES of various makers, at prices from $150 to $325. Persons of moderate means should call.

A. M. LELAND,
149 20-52t 630 Washington St., opp. Boylston

25 ELEGANT CARDS, no two alike, with name 10c. postpaid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y. sep1

ANIMAL MEAL!

FOR FOWLS AND SWINE.

(PATENTED.)

MADE FROM FRESH MEAT AND BONE, dried and ground to assist meal, to which is added a portion of **PARCHED GRAIN,** making a sweet, wholesome, and highly concentrated food, **one-fourth the three-fourths other food once a day, being an ample quantity.**

WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.

As an egg-producing food, the **Animal Meal** is the best thing that has ever been prepared, possessing as it does all the stimulating qualities of fresh meat, to which is added the stimulating qualities of parched grain, which is known to be especially good to make hens lay, and also a portion of bone, which furnishes the lime and phosphate for the shell in abundant quantity, and precisely the right form.

FOR SWINE. The **Animal Meal** is an excellent feed. It will promote rapid, vigorous growth, and is far superior to scraps, as it is much more concentrated, therefore CHEAPER, and being in the form of a dry meal, it is very convenient to feed with other food.

PLEASE REMEMBER.

That having lost 90 per cent. of its water, Animal Meal is the most concentrated animal food in the market.

That it is in the highest degree stimulating.

That it is healthful and promotes vigorous growth.

That it is in the form of a dry meal and very convenient to feed.

That it is **sweet, palatable,** and **Fowls and Swine like it.**

PRICE. Trial Bag of 30 lbs. for $100, 100 lbs. (no charge for bag) $3.00.

☞ Used for FOUR YEARS. Send for circular with testimonials. MAILED FREE.

W. H. BOWKER & CO., Proprietors,
nov10-tf 43 Chatham St. Boston.

STOCKBRIDGE

MANURES,

Originated by PROF. STOCKBRIDGE, Professor of Agriculture in the Mass. Agricultural College.

Fall Seeding and Winter Rye.

Fall seeding may be done in November, just before the ground freezes up. Many farmers prefer this month. The Stockbridge is a success for seeding down. Many farmers also sow winter like this month, and as crops of Rye from 25 to 40 bushels have been raised this season, with $11 worth of Stockbridge Manure, every farmer should give it a trial, and it is not too late yet.

W. H. BOWKER & CO., (Sole Agents,)
43 Chatham St., Boston,
PROPRIETORS OF

BOWKER'S
HILL AND DRILL
PHOSPHATE.
nov10-tf

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM PERU

—BY—

HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,

Agents for the Peruvian Government.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

Containing 10 per cent. Ammonia, from 12 to 14 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid, and from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. Potash.

NO. 1 RECTIFIED PERUVIAN GUANO.

A highly efficient Fertilizer sold according to analysis

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO—LOBOS.

Contains 4 per cent. Ammonia, from 15 to 25 per cent. Phosphoric Acid, and from 3 to 5 per cent. Potassa.

Peruvian Guano is the cheapest and best **general Fertilizer** in the market, being well adapted for Cereals, Corn, Root Crops, Sugar Cane and Cotton. Circulars and Directions for use sent free on application to

HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
mch3-tf 63 Pine St., New York City.

NEW AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN

Railway Horse Powers

WITH

OLDS' PATENT LINK.

One, Two and Three Horse.

WHAT OUR MACHINES WILL DO.

With one Two-Horse Power, and Thresher with Iron Cylinder, 350 to 400 Bushels of OATS, or 300 to 250 Bushels of Wheat can be Threshed and Cleaned in one day. Our DRAG SAW will cut 50 Cords 16-inch Rock Maple Wood, and our CIRCULAR SAWS 125 Cords of the same kind of Wood in a Day.

Was awarded at the New England Agricultural Fairs, Sept. 3 to 7, at Portland, Maine, FIRST PREMIUM and **SILVER MEDAL,** over three competitors.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ST. ALBANS FOUNDRY CO.,
sep15-1f ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

ECLIPSE WIND MILL,

FOR FARM AND HOUSE PURPOSES.

AGENTS Wanted. Send for Circulars, TO

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, · · · BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877.

The Poet's Corner.

COUNTRY AND SHORE.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Calm in the shelter of the heavy day
I sit me down and shrink. Ah, me!
Too calm the metal purpose of the sky,
Too calm the color of the vacant street,
And leaves that blazed and fell beneath the feet,
That fell because they blazed, that fell and gave
no cry;
And mist that captured all the meadows silently.

Oh! wild upon the bosom of the beach
The happy waves throb fast, throb fast!
The fisher's children shout across the sand,
Nor boat nor wave nor bird can rest him still.
With all the world the wind will have his will.
The mighty breakers struggle to the longing
land,
And, maniac for joy, the gull screams down the
blast.

O heart! that buffetest upon thyself
As tides bear down on tides! Were mine
To spare thee somewhat of the inland life;
To spend upon thee something of the pause
In which I wait;—have souls no subtle laws
By which thou too shouldst render back to me
the strife,
The struggle, and the thrill of struggling, that
are thine?

—*N. Y. Independent.*

Ladies' Department.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

DAVID AND I.

AN ORIGINAL STORY.

BY CORPORAL SQUIB.

Author of "A Trip Southward;" "Nautica Sketches;" "Corporal Squib on the Farm," etc.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER IX.

David estimated that it would take almost an acre of potatoes to pay the expense of our trip to New York, yet he never seemed to regret our going. "It's done you good, Mary," said he—indeed I did feel a great deal better after getting home—"and we've had a good time. I hope we shall be able to go every year."

I told him I hoped we should be able to, but that I would much rather go somewhere else another year, than to New York.

"All right," said he; "we'll go to Boston. I shouldn't wonder if you would like that better. They say the folks are different there. Most all the great men are born in Boston, or go there soon after they're born. About half the folks that live there write books or print papers, and Bunker Hill Monument is close by;—I should'nt wonder if you'd like Boston, Mary."

But I told David we could decide better where to go when the time should come; I did not really feel then as though I should want to go anywhere another year. And indeed we had not much time to talk of another trip then, for autumn was upon us, and David had so much harvesting to do that he must begin at once.

He went to work at once to dig and market his potatoes. But to find a market for them, he had to carry them all the way to Worcester—more than twenty miles. He had no reason to complain of his crop, for it averaged about two hundred bushels to the acre, and the potatoes were of excellent quality. He had planted a part without any manure, except ashes and plaster, with a little salt mixed in—an idea that he had got from some book he had read,—and those were the best of all. Father was astonished; he had laughed at David for planting potatoes in that way, but now he admitted that there was something in book-farming, after all.

David went to market himself, three times a week, carrying, in his two-horse wagon, forty bushels of potatoes each time. It took him about six weeks in this way. He was sometimes delayed by wet weather—he got off six hundred bushels; and the other two hundred he put in the cellar. A friend of his who was in the provision business at Worcester, bought a part of his first load, and as he supplied meat to the Insane Asylum, he advised David to open there. David availed himself of this advice, and it was fortunate for him that he did so, for he secured a market for his half his crop, in what was considered a very fair price—forty cents a bushel.

But it was no fool's play, David said, to go to market. In order to return the same day, he was obliged to start by two or three o'clock in the morning. He usually started by two, so that he could get to Worcester early,—say by nine o'clock. Then he could have several hours in which to unload, rest and feed his horses, and be ready to start for home in season to arrive before dark. He preferred to start early rather than come home late.

David would never allow me to get up, when he was going away, preferring to get his breakfast himself rather than have me broken of my rest. But sometimes I would find it impossible to sleep after he was gone, for thinking of him, plodding wearily along the lonely road by the side of his team. David said he always walked, unless the ground was descending enough to allow the horses to trot.

One night—or rather morning—after David was gone, there arose a fearful shower. It could hardly have been three o'clock when it began to thunder—I am sure I heard it very distinctly—and within only another half hour such peals, and vivid flashes of lightning, I thought I had never seen or heard. I wondered what David would do; for I knew that by that time he must have reached a part of the road where there were only woods upon either side, a great part of the way, for a distance of five miles; not a roof of any kind for all that distance where he could find shelter.

The rain came in torrents, and I could only think of poor David exposed to its fury on the road. But it was a mercy to me that I did not know what happened to him there. I did not know that until late the next night;—so late, that I had become greatly alarmed because David had not come. But at last he came,—though looking pale, and with one arm in a sling,—and then he told me.

He had been upon the very darkest part of the road, in the midst of a long stretch of wood, when the shower came upon him. It was so dark that he could only see the road at each flash of lightning, and on that account he kept close to his near horse's head. He always carried a waterproof covering for his potatoes, so that he had no fear of the rain wetting them, but he said he did not like to get a ducking himself, and was wondering how he could avoid it, when there was a blinding flash and a sound like the shivering of a tree close by. Startled by the flash, the horses shied, the near one striking him so suddenly as to knock him down, and as they sprang forward at the same time, before he was fully conscious of what had happened the two near wheels of that heavily loaded wagon passed over him. It was a terrible pressure, he said,—it seemed as if his life was being crushed out,—but in an instant the load had passed, and he lay gasping for breath.

He thought it fortunate that he had fallen face downwards, in such a position that the wheels passed diagonally across his shoulders. The broad blue mark they left could be plainly traced for a week after. But no bones were broken, and as soon as he could recover breath, he rose and hurried after his horses. They had been frightened into a gallop, and he could hear the rattling of the wagon some distance ahead; but he knew they would not go at that pace very far, and it was not long till, coming to a rise in the road, he overtook them. Until then, he said, he had no time to think whether he was hurt or not, but now he began to find that he was a little sore, and that he could scarcely raise his left arm. Still he was so glad it was no worse, that he didn't much mind it, but got upon the load, saying to himself that the horses might draw him the rest of the way. The potatoes, then, seemed of so little consequence, that he drew their covering far enough forward to protect himself, and kept his horses moving steadily on all through the rain.

He did not know all the damage he had sustained until daylight. Then he took out his watch to see what time it was, and, to his surprise, as he said, "found it was no time at all." As near as he could judge his watch had "knocked off work"—one of his sailor phrases—at half-past three. But the hands were so badly bent that he could hardly tell. The crystal was crushed into such small pieces that it took him some time to clear them out of his pocket. He found, too, that he was worse bruised than he had thought, and his clothes looked as if he had been rolled in the sand. But he still had the free use of his lower limbs, so that he could ride or walk, as he chose, and he could manage his horses very well with his right arm. Had it not been for his watch, he said, he should have got home as early as usual, but he had waited to have that put into running order again, as he did not like to be upon the road without the time.

When David had told me all this, I felt very thankful it was no worse, though I could not but shudder at his narrow escape, as it seemed to me, from death; and after that I did all I could to have him rest until daylight before starting with his load, even though he should not get home till late at night.

But I really had more fear for him when he was out late at night, as I will show. This did not occur till some years later, however,—in the know-nothing year, as I have always called it,—because in that year more than half the men in the State, David with the rest, were "know-nothings." It is not every year that men will admit so much, but they did that year. They acknowledged they were know-nothings, and seemed to take pride in it. I used to try to get David to tell me some of their secrets—for the great charm of know-nothingism seemed to be its secrets—but David said they were not worth knowing, and would never tell me.

One day he got a notice from "*Sam*," the great know-nothing of all, that there was to be a meeting which he must attend. In fact he got a great many such notices; but did not always go, for the meetings were four miles away, and I did not like to have him out nights. Of course I knew nothing of the meeting, till it was over,—but David went that night, merely telling me that he was going to town of an errand. I submit whether this was right of David,—though, of course, I do not intend to discuss that question now.

I always sat up till David came home, but I had never before sat up for him so late as I did that night. The clock struck ten, eleven, twelve, and he did not come. Then I felt sure that something had happened to him. Perhaps the horse had ran away and dashed him against a wall, or tree; or, more dreadful still, he might have been waylaid and murdered. At last I could endure such suspense no longer, and rousing up the hired girl,—I had a girl to help me then,—who had gone to bed hours before, I put a light in the lantern, and taking her with me, set out on foot to look for David's remains.

The night was cloudy and dark, making my foreboding still more gloomy. My heart sank lower and lower at every step. Every little while we would stop to listen,—and more than once, I called faintly—"David!"

But there was no reply except the soughing of the wind; and how mournful—O with what an anguished wail it seemed to reach my ears? "David! Oh, David! are you living, or dead?" I cried again.

"You's mightily more concerned for him than I should be," said Bridget, who was a little vexed at having to go with me. "It's more thin likely that he's gone to one of thim know-nothin' matings, that they're tellin' about."

"O hush, Bridget, hush! Don't speak ill of him, I pray you! You surely do not know the depth of woman's love!"

"I s'pose not, mam; but I'm shure I'd niver go crazy over any man that would stay out till this time o'night! But shure, isn't that him comin' over the bridge now?"

O joyous sound! A horse's quick tread and the roll of wheels upon the wooden bridge! What joy it brought to my heart!

We went no further, for those sounds were approaching us. But they slackened, as they came near, till the horse only walked. Then it stopped,—and David said, "Is that you, Mary?"

"Oh, David!" I said, "where have you been?" And then I was just foolish enough to cry.

He only said that he had been belated, but had no thought that I would be concerned about him.

"Do you know what time it is?" I asked, trying to control my feelings.

"About eleven, I suppose;—but you don't pretend to say that you were coming after me?"

"It's after twelve, David!—almost one! Do you suppose your wife has no feeling?"

"I didn't think it was so late, Mary. Is it really after twelve?"

"*Almost one, sir*," said, David. Do you wonder that I came after you?"

"Not a bit. I might have known you would. Come, get in, and I'll carry you home."

It did seem as if he did not feel so bad as he ought to; but Bridget and I both got in with him, and I tried to make the best of it. After all he was alive,—and ought I not to be thankful? I guess I was!—but for all that, if David had only shown a little more appreciation of *my*—feelings. I couldn't help crying every time I thought of it for a week after.

But I have gone far ahead of my story, and to return, will say that David did not let his bruises prevent him from going to Worcester again the second day after he was run over, and by the first of November he had sold all his potatoes he cared to. He would have at least a hundred bushels more to spare, but he preferred to keep the rest until spring, thinking he would realize more for them then.

A part of our corn, as I have said, was very good; but the other part was almost a failure. Of course it all had to be harvested, just as much as though it had been all sound, and to expedite that work Silas and I made a husking. It was not a husking for frolic, but for work, for it was getting late and David was beginning to feel in a hurry. We had a barn a hundred feet long, but for all that David piled his corn up out of doors, where there was more room. All the men and boys that he could get word to were invited to come and help husk it; and on one clear, frosty, moonlight night, at least a hundred gathered around that pile.

I am sure I cannot tell now how many pies and doughnuts mother and I made for that husking; and perhaps no one will care to know. There must have been a hundred pies—apple and pumpkin, all of them—and at least a bushel of doughnuts,—and after those huskers had eaten there was hardly a whole pie or doughnut left. Besides they ate a whole cheese,—with apples and grapes for dessert, and drank all the cider they wanted to wash these things down. David said there was no telling how much one could eat until he had husked four hours out of doors on such a night as that. We spread a long table in front of the house, and the moon shone so bright that it was almost as light as day. They finished the pile of corn about eleven o'clock, and then David invited all to come to the house and help themselves to what they needed no second asking. Some of the boys played a few tricks on the old folks, as they always do at huskings, but everything passed off pleasantly; and, not counting the cost and labor of making those pies, David thought he had really gained a week's time in harvesting.

It was not an apple year, that year, still we had apples enough. There were several apple trees on the farm that bore every year, and a great many that had a few on them. David and I had many a quiet walk among the trees, and we would often sit and chat together while paring apples to dry.

And then, too, we had nuts,—walnuts, chestnuts and butternuts. There were a great many walnut trees in the pastures, and chestnut trees were scattered all over the hills. How I loved to go out of a quiet Sunday afternoon with David, to look for chestnuts! Was it wicked? If so I have a great deal to answer for. But I should be glad to know that I never committed a greater sin. David could hardly spare the time on week-days, and why should we not go out upon the hills together on Sundays?

How my memory loves to dwell upon those soft, tranquil autumn days!—when the winds had stripped the trees of their foliage, and shaken the ripe nuts, too, down upon the ground. Up, on the hills, a hazy landscape would stretch around us for miles, dotted here and there with farm-houses, that took all sorts of shapes in the distance. One that used to stand on the very crest of a far-off ridge of hills, looked exactly like a stage-coach and four. Down in the valley, where we lived, the ribbon-like river wound its way, losing itself often behind bits of woodland, and as often reappearing below them, till it became wholly lost within a long tract of pines far down. It curved in a graceful bow below our house, and great elm trees stood overhanging upon its banks. A broad level meadow upon one side; groves of stately pines above and below, on the other; with maple, walnut, oak, and indeed all kinds of New England trees scattered over the mowing lands and pastures in every direction. A mill, and a dozen or so of white houses clustering around it, stood half a mile above that beautiful bow. And peering above the tree-tops on the rising ground beyond, were the three distant village spires. Indeed it was as lovely a bit of landscape as the eye often rests on, and I love to look back in memory upon it now. Is it strange that I loved to go with David upon those hills on those soft autumn Sabbath days? If I could choose my heaven, it would be amid such scenes as those.

CHAPTER X.

David's garden had been the wonder of all the neighbors. He had sent to Boston for seeds, of things that were new in that neighborhood, as well as of the most approved varieties of all kinds of vegetables. I cannot undertake to tell all that was in David's garden,—but he had almost everything that ever grew in any garden,—except that of Eden, of course. There was no Tree of Knowledge there, that I know of,—and I am sure if there had been David would have told me.

We had some warm, early ground, on which David planted a patch of melons,—which did very nicely. The neighbors used to love to come there to eat melons; and we used to love to have them,—they seemed to like them so well. Nobody around there had ever raised so many melons before, and David said he already considered himself a public benefactor. We had all kinds—water, musk, and nutmeg melons; though we found that the last required a little longer season than did the others to ripen in. Still we had some very good ones. David never thought of selling a melon to a neighbor, and he did not always wait for the neighbors to come after them. He really took pains to carry his melons to them,—when they did not live too far away. He did try to sell some cucumbers and summer squashes, once, in Worcester,—when he went down with his first load of potatoes,—but nobody would buy them, or hardly allow them to be left on their premises, and David said he was bothered to get rid of them any way; but he came back without them, and said he never would carry any more.

There is no telling how well a farmer can live, if he only has a mind to. What would some of our poor city people think, if they could sit down to a real farmer's dinner? But perhaps it would not be well for them, for they might eat more than their poor starved stomachs could bear. Think of the succotash—the pumpkin pies—the baked sweet apples and milk—and the ever so many other things that a farmer can have every day—in the season of them—without money and without price! True it costs a little something, sometimes, for things to cook with,—but what is that, compared with the whole? Still "it is not all hasty pudding," as David used to say. And then, too, one can live very well in the city,—if he—or she—has money enough.

But all things pass away. How true that is. The point of perfection—at least with most earthly things, is only the beginning of decay. I don't say this because I am feeling sad, not at all,—for though I know that I am passing away—that this body is going to decay, I am not sure that I was ever happier than I am at this day. For I have something that is founded on a rock,—so to speak;—a consciousness of an everlasting future, for all of me and mine that is worth saving;—and as for that which is not worth saving—I do not cling to it,—it only clings to me.

But what I meant to say, was, that our first summer passed away,—very quickly, it seemed to me,—and then came those days of autumn in which Earth puts on her most beautiful robes;—and they too passed quickly by;—and then the deadened russet hues that betoken the end, covered hill and vale. The hazy days of the Indian Summer—it seemed as if they came to bury the dying year, so silent and tranquil were they. But their work was soon done, and then, they too were gone. Each change of the rolling year came in its turn, and passed quickly by.

It was winter again, and our first year's work was near its close. But for a time our thoughts were turned to other matters than the farm, and it was not till one day in January that David sat down to foot up his year's accounts. "Now," said he, as he seated himself at his desk—the desk which his own grandfather's hands had made almost a hundred years before—"we'll see if farming pays."

"You must remember, David, all we have had,—things that you have made no account of, and that we could not have had anywhere else but on the farm."

"That's so, Mary; but this is to be a real balance-sheet, you understand, and we can't reckon all we have had in dollars and cents,—especially *that boy*. Of course *he's* good for a *thousand dollars*; but then, we can't realize on him yet."

"*Realize* on him! Don't speak in that way of such a sweet babe as this, David! All the wealth of all the kingdoms in the world couldn't buy him!—you know that."

"You don't want to sell, Mary, that's plain enough. I suppose we'll have to keep him awhile, at all events. Have you decided about that name yet?—it's about time it was entered in our Family Register. I tell you what, Mary, we'll have that fixed right off, before I begin with my accounts."

He rose and took down our new Family Bible, and said, "Now, Mary, what shall it be?"

"I thought we had decided to call him David," I said.

"I guess not. We decided that you *wanted to have* him called David,—that was all. Now, Mary, if you can just tell me of any two real smart men that had the same name, I won't object; but I don't believe you can."

"But will he not be just as likely to become a—a—" I really did not know what to say. But David helped me.

"*Great man*, Mary; that's it; say it right out; I can stand it."

"I would *rather* call him David," I said; "and of course it will make no difference with him; but if you don't wish it, I won't insist upon it."

"Then you wouldn't, Mary. For my own part I think David about as *homely* a name as ever was made, and I don't want to call him David. *George* is a real good name,—and there's only one George in the family yet;—suppose we call him George?"

"I shall leave it to you; George is a good name; but if you don't want to call him David, I don't want to call him George."

"Well then, Mary, here goes!" And he opened the Bible and began to write;—pronouncing slowly,—"George—Bias—son of David—and Mary—Bias—born—December fourteenth—eighteen hundred and forty-eight." There, Mary, I guess that will stand. How are you, George!" And he caught the little fellow up in his arms, apparently as overjoyed as any child I ever saw.

"But, David," I said, a little sorrowfully, "you have had your way in this!"

"I know it, Mary,—and it was mighty kind of you to give in. But if you don't like George, we'll call the next one David; and that will make it all right, I guess. Now I'll go on and foot up the accounts."

David kept a regular cash account, which he balanced at least once a month, at the same time counting his money to see if his book and his pockets agreed, as he said. Sometimes his pockets would come short, and then he would set himself to thinking where the missing money could have gone to. It was generally accounted for through my having forgotten to make a full return of all I had bought at the stores; for in reckoning up after I had got home, I was very apt to forget some little article or other. But David, although he said I ought to remember, never scolded me very hard, and I would do the best I could to remember next time.

But now David was going to strike a balance for the year, ending January 1st, and he went over all his accounts to see how much he had received, paid out, and how much was still on hand. I had ample opportunity to examine that balance sheet, after it was completed, and I think I can repeat almost every word and figure. I don't know as I ought to,—but I will try. It was so long ago that I do not think David will care; and here it is:—

THE FARM.
Dr.

Jan. 1st, 1847. To estimated values of Live Stock, including Horses...	$975 00
Hay, Straw, and other Fodder..	580 00
60 bushels Corn at 90c.....	54 00
50 bushels Potatoes at 25c.....	12 50
Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, etc.....	40 00
	$1661 50
Jan. 1st, 1848. To cash paid at sundry times:—	
For man 8 months at $14 00	112 00
Man 6 months at $15 00	90 00
Extra help, haying.....	30 00
Blacksmith.....	25 50
Taxes.....	42 00
One brood Turkeys.....	10 00
Seed Corn, and Garden Seeds.....	10 00
Grass Seed for three acres.....	9 00
20 bushels Seed Potatoes.....	15 00
Fertilizers.....	55 00
Repairing Aqueduct.....	3 00
Expenses marketing.....	12 00
Expenses at New York, etc.....	40 00
Groceries.....	150 00
Clothing.....	115 00
Charity.....	10 00
Books, papers, postage, stationery.....	23 00
Doctor, $5 00, Nurse two weeks, $7 00.....	12 00
Total.....	$2434 50
Cr.	
By sundries sold during the year:—	
Butter and Cheese.....	$415 50
9 Calves (for veal).....	75 00
600 bushels Potatoes.....	360 00
13 cwt. Pork.....	96 00
	$936 00
By estimated value of Stock and produce now on hand:	
Live Stock, including Horses...	1000 00
Hay, Straw, and other fodder..	500 00
140 bushels Corn at 90c.....	126 00
200 bushels Potatoes at 25c (on the farm).....	50 00
Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, etc.....	100 00
Total.....	$2652 00
Deduct total debit.....	2434 50
Net gain.....	$227 50

When David had finished his balance sheet and shown it to me, he remarked that we had done a good deal of hard work for such small pay.

"But," said I, "you have included in your charges to the farm a good many things that you ought not to, if you are going to show how farming pays. Those turkeys, for instance; and our expenses in going to New York; and all those new kinds of seeds; and those four last items,—clothing, charity, books, doctor, &c. You know, David, they should not be charged to the farm. They make a difference of $220, and leaving them out, your net gain would be almost doubled."

"Of course, Mary, I understand that; but whatever a man's business may be, he has got to have clothes, hasn't he? And the women, too, they want clothes, once in a while. Hasn't his business, whatever it is, got to pay for the clothes? And it's no way likely that we'll get along another year with so little money for clothes as we have this, for you know we both had pretty good rigs to start with;—and there's that little shaver now; it will take something for him. And it's just the same with sickness—that's one of the necessaries of life, too, you know. We'll have to have the doctor once in a while, Mary, of course you know that,—and we couldn't get along without giving a poor fellow a dollar or so, when he needs it more than we do, could we? Of course we might have staid at home from New York, and gone without anything to read; but what's the use of living?—what's a business good for if it won't allow you to open your heart once in a while, and have a good time,—and help others to have a good time, too? And then, when you come right down to the fine point, Mary,—I didn't reckon interest on the value of the farm—which would be $300 at least—nor allow anything for keeping the buildings in repair, or for insurance, or for depreciation of carts, wagons, harnesses, and farm tools generally. Of course they're all wearing out, and will have to be replaced sometime. I am afraid, Mary, that if we should reckon close, we should find we hadn't got any more than a living, after all. I guess it's lucky for us that we don't have to *hire* the farm."

"But your father has made money here, somehow," I said.

"Aye, he's made money somehow; but to tell the truth, Mary, I don't believe he ever made a great deal at farming. He used to do a good deal of teaming, before there were any railroads. I can just remember when he used to keep a four horse team, and go to Boston most every week. I guess that's the way he got his money."

"But, David, you know you will never have the farm to buy, and we ought always to get a good living on it. It is a great thing, David, to feel that we are really independent."

"Independent of what, Mary? Independent! That's a myth. There is no independence, really, and a farmer is just one of the most dependent creatures in the world! He has to depend on a hundred things that other men don't have to depend on. But then, it's well enough to think you're independent, I suppose."

"But, David, there is no man so sure of a living as a farmer, who owns his farm; you'll admit that."

"I don't know, Mary; I don't think I'll admit that. I don't know of any class that's more sure or a living than town paupers,—as long as they do live,—and when a man wants to be *dead* sure of a living, he can't do better than to get into the State's Prison. But I'll admit that it's a good thing to be sure of a living if you don't have to work too hard for it. I've noticed, though, that a good many farmers lose their wives early,—worked to death I s'pose. And that reminds me, Mary, that you will have to have help another year; and that will make a difference in the profits, I guess."

"I shall be willing to do all I can, David. I'm real sorry that we shall have to hire any one; but I don't suppose I can get along alone, after father and mother move into the other house."

Father and mother both understood well enough by this time that it would be better for them to live by themselves, and father had already bought a comfortable little place adjoining the farm, where he and mother and Huldah were going to live, in the spring. Then, of course, I would have to have help. It worried me some to think of it; but I could not help thinking at the same time that it would be a great deal pleasanter to be mistress of my own house.

"No," said David; "we shall have to hire a girl. I'm bound you shan't work so hard another year, Mary, if we don't make a cent. But I'll plant more potatoes, and raise so much corn, and make up the extra expense in that way. I expect we'll do better